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JPRS-EEI-84-062

29 May 1984

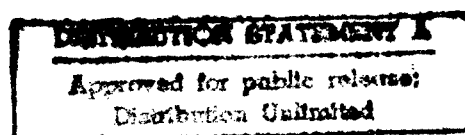
# East Europe Report

ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL AFFAIRS

LONG-TERM PROGRAM

FOR PRODUCTION QUALITY

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29 May 1984

EAST EUROPE REPORT  
ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL AFFAIRS  
LONG-TERM PROGRAM FOR PRODUCTION QUALITY  
CONTENTS

BULGARIA

Long-Term Party Program on Quality of Production (TRUDOVO DELO, 3 Apr 84).....	1
Long-Term Program for Quality Improvement Praised (Editorial; RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 3 Apr 84).....	66

BULGARIA

LONG-TERM PARTY PROGRAM ON QUALITY OF PRODUCTION

Sofia TRUDOVO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Apr 84 pp 1-6

[Report: "Long-Term Party Program for Quality Improvement Approved at the 22 and 23 March 1984 National Party Conference]

[Text] Forty years have passed since the victory of the 9 September socialist revolution in Bulgaria. As a result of the systematically followed April general strategy of the party, our country developed dynamically in all fields of life and achieved tremendous successes in laying the material and technical base for socialism, in the establishment and development of socialist production and social relations and enhancing the people's living standards. The volume of the national income -- the most general indicator of economic growth -- increased (1982 prices) from 3,209,000,000 leva in 1956 to 10,606,000,000 leva in 1970, reaching 23,526,000,000 in 1983.

The development of the country, particularly during the initial period, was predominantly extensive. The Bulgarian People's Republic had great extensive opportunities which were skillfully used. Production growth was focused mainly on existing and increasingly unsatisfied needs. As a rule, within the overall system of socioeconomic development, problems of quantity and quality were resolved in favor of quantity. Quality improvements were an element of quantitative growth. Quality posed a more serious problem wherever needs were being met quantitatively while quality was not consistent with growing requirements. Contradictions appeared and developed between the achieved quality and the slow pace of its improvement, on the one hand, and the social and economic tasks of present and future development, on the other.

At the same time, the country's opportunities for extensive development gradually declined and are now exhausted. For this reason, the 12th Party Congress called for a fast and decisive conversion to a primarily intensive development of the economy and all other social areas. Under these circumstances quality requirements become comprehensive. Quality improvements become a task of prime importance, covering not only production and services as results of human labor but all aspects of production and services, the reproduction process and the overall development of society.

Objectively, quality improvements everywhere and in everything become the main prerequisite for further dynamic development and building mature socialism in the country, which assumes increasing economic, social, political and ideological importance.

The economic importance is determined by the great role which quality improvements play in the steady increase in the production of consumer values with existing productive capital, energy, raw material and labor resources; in surmounting the difficulties related to the limited amounts of the country's energy and raw material resources; in increasing the competitiveness of Bulgarian products in foreign markets; in expanding the participation of the country in the international division of labor, particularly in socialist integration and, above all, integration with the Soviet Union as one of the main strategic directions of the party's economic policy; in maintaining stable and even more dynamic and efficient rates; and in steadily strengthening the country's economic strength.

The social importance is expressed in the ever-increasing role of high-quality products and services with which to satisfy the increasing and higher requirements of the members of society in accordance with their steadily increasing purchasing power; the further growth and increasingly complete molding of the comprehensively developed individual; the elimination of contradictions in the social area; the fulfillment of the main socioeconomic task approved by the 12th Party Congress and the implementation of the party's programmatic objectives.

The ideological and political significance is determined by the increased role of quality in the development of socialism as a society in which the entire reproduction process takes place in the interest of the working people, the nation; the shaping and development in the working people, the youth in particular, of the conviction that socialism is the most just and vital society and strengthening their pride in living and creating in that society; asserting and improving the socialist way of life; the victory of socialism in the peaceful competition against capitalism; and the growth of the force of attraction of real socialism for millions of working people the world over.

Achieving quality improvements in all areas of life combined with the fast growth of labor productivity and the most efficient use of raw and other materials, fuel and energy will be a difficult and lengthy process. In relying on its rich experience in resolving major and difficult problems, the party believes that quality improvements can be achieved most successfully with the use of the program-target approach and the adoption of a special long-term target program.

The objective of the long-term party program is to ensure the general solution of the problem of quality. By taking into consideration the achieved results, created opportunities, nature of developing needs and objective present and future requirements, the program directs the party, the people and the state toward persistent work and struggle for the further dynamic development of the country with the slogan "High Quality Everywhere and in Everything!"

#### New Approach in the Work of the Party and the State to Improving Quality

The country's socioeconomic development and the building of mature socialism require radical quality improvements in all social spheres and areas: industry, agriculture, construction, transportation, trade, science, education, culture, health care, population communal-consumer services, management and

ideological-educational and mass political activities. It is necessary decisively to enhance the quality level in the system of relations in production, distribution, trade and consumption, working and resting conditions and conurbation and family environment -- in anything which shapes and improves the socialist way of life.

#### 1. Comprehensive Approach to the Work for Quality Improvements

The comprehensive approach to the work of the party and the state for improving quality objectively stems from the steady development and increased complexity of relations and interdependencies between the production and nonproduction areas and among the individual sectors, subsectors, enterprises and organizations. This approach is also determined by the multifacetedness and complexity of the conditions and factors which determine the quality of all production, services and activities, including scientific, technological, material-raw material, economic, social, psychological, cadre, organizational, managerial and others.

The comprehensive approach to the work for ensuring a general solution of the quality problem demands an active struggle for achieving increasingly better quality of products and services and all other types of work and of the conditions for its taking place in all areas, sectors and subsectors and making this struggle the project of one and all, comprehensively interrelated with resolving the problems which arise in improving quality throughout the reproduction process.

The comprehensive approach calls for the pursuit of a systematic policy aimed at enhancing the level of:

All types of goods regardless of who the producer is, purpose and area of use;

Services to the population, the production process and society, regardless of the material production sector or the nonproduction area where produced;

Scientific research, design-engineering and application activities;

All levels of education;

Imported goods and services in accordance with the growing demands of the population and industry and the further development of a material and technical base consistent with mature socialism;

Production capacities and productive capital, funds for servicing the population and basic nonproductive capital;

Social indicators of production technology and population services;

Vocational training and retraining of all working people;

The labor process and its organization;

The working environment in which the person spends a considerable part of his active life and which meets one of his most important needs -- to work and prove himself;

The social environment of the labor collective, which has a tremendous influence on the activities of its members and their efficiency;

The conurbation and housing environment in which the working people recover their forces, develop and improve and raise and educate the growing generation;

The natural environment in which man spends his entire active life;

The administration of all levels of the national economy and the entire social system;

Mass political and ideological-educational work among all population strata and in all settlements;

All types of work performed by the working people, the entire nation.

The comprehensive approach calls for the struggle for high quality everywhere and in everything to be the responsibility and the cause of one and all. Everyone must be responsible for the quality of his work and for its results.

It is the duty of every scientist and specialist in research, development and engineering-application organizations to ensure the reaching of scientific and technical results equalling the best in the world or better; mass application of the best domestic and foreign scientific and technical achievements in all areas of social practice. Those working in scientific research, development and application organizations must be responsible for quality not only to themselves and their collectives but also to the collectives which use the newly developed equipment and technology in the production of new commodities and in services, to the consumers of said goods and services, to the party and the state and to the entire people.

Every worker must be responsible for the quality of his own work and guarantee on his worker honor and conscience high quality results only. The assumption of responsibility by every worker to himself and the collective for the quality of his own work and its results, reciprocal control and exigency for the quality of delivered and accepted goods and high collectivistic morality are all the main guarantee for the production of high-quality goods by every enterprise.

The managers bear and must bear responsibility to themselves, the labor collective, the consumers and society not only for the quality of their own work but also for the quality of the results of the work of the collective they head.

The BCP will firmly follow a line of upgrading the responsibility of managers for quality along the entire managerial chain.

The comprehensive approach to the work demands on all levels, from the individual socialist working person to the highest leadership of the state, the comprehensive and interrelated solution of all problems which lead to high and steadily improving quality.

By being answerable for the high quality of his own work and its results every socialist working person is also responsible for the conditions and factors which determine this quality and which depend on himself personally. His personal and social duty is to make fullest use of these conditions and factors and to improve them steadily in accordance with the growing requirements related to the quality of his work and its results. He must persistently demand of the respecting superior bodies to provide him with the conditions which are within their possibility for achieving high quality work.

The comprehensive approach to the work of the brigade and its management must ensure the high quality of the end results of the work of this primary labor collective. The brigade and its manager are and must be responsible for the rational use of the conditions and factors which are created in the course of collective work and which determine high quality. They have the duty to ensure the multiplication of the influence of these factors on the quality of the end result of the brigade's work and to block the reasons for eventual substandard work and results. They have both the right and the obligation to demand of the enterprise's management to provide the conditions depending on it, which determine the high quality of the results of brigade work.

In the course of its work the management of the enterprise must provide comprehensive conditions and factors for high-quality activities by every worker and specialist and each brigade; coordinate and synchronize the work of the individual brigades and the other teams in the struggle for high quality; to formulate high demands of every working person and brigade for the use of all possibilities of increasing quality; to manage both ties with enterprises and organizations which supply raw and other materials, parts and assemblies which influence the quality of the end product of the labor collective and the ties with enterprises and organizations which consume this output, taking into consideration their increased quality requirements. The enterprise's management has the right and the duty persistently to demand of the superior authorities to provide it with conditions for high-quality work and results through the plan and the economic mechanism.

By applying the comprehensive approach, the managements of enterprises and organizations must provide conditions for the prompt identification and prevention of reasons for substandard work, for determining the culpability of the respective brigade or team, the individual performer and manager for substandard goods or services with all entailing consequences.

By applying the comprehensive approach, the economic organization must provide the conditions dependent on it for the production of high-quality goods by the labor collectives and for multiplying high quality in the enterprises and achieving the highest possible quality end results within its system.

As the representatives of the state -- the owner of productive capital -- the ministries, central departments and okrug people's councils must ensure on a



comprehensive basis the conditions and factors dependent on them for achieving high quality of work, production and services performed by individual production facilities and activities, subsectors, sectors, spheres and the national economy as a whole. Every ministry and department and okrug people's council must coordinate the ties and relations among economic organizations and to multiply their results in order to achieve the highest possible level of quality within their system; to control and be exigent concerning the work of the respective organizations and enterprises; to determine the reasons which hold back quality increases and to take effective measures for their elimination; to ensure the priority development of scientific research, development and application in order to achieve increasingly high end production quality.

The state organs must ensure the consistent and interrelated application of the comprehensive approach to the work aimed at radically improving quality in all directions and on all national economic levels.

Achieving ever better quality must be the main criterion in the work of every worker, farmer, specialist, scientist and manager, and all leading bodies on the various levels of the national economic and overall social system.

## 2. The Economic Approach and Its Mechanism Are the Foundation for Quality Improvements

High quality everywhere and in everything can be achieved only if the problems are formulated and resolved in accordance with the requirements of the objective laws and patterns of building mature socialism.

The theoretical formulation of the state as the owner and the labor collective as the production manager is of fundamental importance in the further advancement of national economic management. This formulation is the nucleus of the economic approach. It is on its basis that the economic management mechanism must develop and improve and all basic problems related to building mature socialism be resolved.

The party believes that the owner-manager-individual working person relations, based on an economic rather than an administrative approach, are the foundations for radical quality improvements. Prime importance must be ascribed to problems of radical quality improvements in the advancement of the economic mechanism which will become effective with the 9th Five-Year Plan.

The economic mechanism must exert a comprehensive influence on the utilization of all factors which determine the enhancement of the level of quality, labor productivity and the efficiency of the production and reproduction process. It must be such as to create the necessary economic and other prerequisites for the decisive counteraction by society and the individual labor collectives to the generators of substandard goods and waste. The attitude toward them must be the same as toward all those who waste and destroy socialist property.

The implementation of the resolutions of the 12th Party Congress and the further development of mature socialism call for a new approach to the determination of quality criteria. The quality criteria must be on the highest level of and higher than global scientific and technical achievements.

The management and performing cadres in scientific, design and engineering organizations and institutes, development and application units and the material production and service sectors must concentrate on reaching such criteria. In quality criteria the country's competitiveness on international markets must play a special part, both in terms of technical parameters, reliability, design and others as well as prices and production costs. Such criteria must take into consideration the demands of domestic and international consumers.

The development of the socialist economy is a systematic process which is being intensified at the present stage of building mature socialism. This calls for paying particular attention to improving planning with a view to ensuring the even fuller use of the objective laws and to preventing the appearance of conditions which violate their requirements.

The unified plan for the socioeconomic development of the country should ensure the implementation of the policy of the party and the state in the area of scientific and technical progress and the decisive improvement of quality everywhere and in everything. The combined scientific and technical progress and quality must be the foundation and content of the state plan. They must ensure the implementation of the party's socioeconomic objectives. The state plan must define and provide all that is necessary for resolving the main problems of research, development and application activities, the results of which determine the further acceleration of scientific and technical and social progress and radical quality improvements. Scientific and technical progress and quality must imbue all aspects of the material, labor, currency, value and financial ties within the unified plan as well as the plan on the other levels of the national economic and entire social system.

The main task of the counterplans is to identify reserves for the more extensive application and utilization of the achievements of scientific and technical progress and achieving higher quality in labor productivity and the more efficient utilization of material resources and productive capital compared with the figures set in the state plan.

We must decisively enhance the autonomy of enterprises, plants, factories, agroindustrial complexes and other primary units within the national economic system and of their collectives as the managers of state property. Within the limits of their rights, the labor collectives must become fully responsible for the quality, quantity, type and variety of the commodities and services which, in accordance with concluded contracts, they must provide to their clients. The enterprises and the organizations must sell and buy only goods which meet the requirements of quality, approved standards, norms and technical stipulations. Unless repairs are possible, substandard goods produced or delivered should undergo no further processing and marketing the moment the defects have been identified. The labor collectives and their managers, subunits, brigades, workers and specialists who have produced, sold or purchased such goods will be held responsible for substandard manufactured, sold and purchased goods. Quality must be the main indicator in categorizing the economic organizations, the enterprises and their subunits.

The Council of Ministers must ensure the overall preparations leading to the creation of the necessary objective conditions which will enable the labor collectives, starting with the 9th Five-Year Plan, to assume full responsibility, as follows: The producers, for the qualitative and comprehensive manufacturing of their products, their marketing, the compensation for losses suffered by the consumers from defects which became apparent in the course of the utilization of the goods sold within the term of the guarantee, which must be extended as quality is improved; the importers, for promptly importing and ensuring the quality of the goods and for full compensation for losses suffered by the consumers as a result of procurement delays and defects which have appeared in the course of using the imported goods; the suppliers, for the rhythmical and comprehensive supplying of their partners with quality raw materials, materials, assemblies, parts and others and for compensating for their losses suffered as a result of substandard fulfillment of assumed obligations; the consumers, for buying only good quality machines, raw materials, materials, assemblies, parts and other goods, and for all losses resulting from purchasing substandard goods or goods inconsistent with their needs.

The price setting system must be seriously improved. Prices must be such as to create strong incentives for upgrading production quality. Changes in consumer features and design and the effectiveness with which goods are marketed abroad must be more fully reflected through the price levels, dynamics and ratios. Prices must be consistent not with what the producer thinks of the quality of his goods but its true features. Quality and profit must be considered not as alternate but as interconnected categories. It is normal for the price of better quality goods to be higher and for lower quality goods to be lower. This requirement must be strictly observed at all stages of the life-cycle of the goods -- from research and a technical and economic assignment to consumption.

Prices must also become more flexible and their dynamics must be made directly dependent on the technical standards of the goods. More extensive use must be made of price markups in the case of promising and competitive goods. In setting prices and markups of newly developed items we must ensure a drop in the price per unit consumer value compared to currently produced items. It would be expedient for the funds from price markups to be deposited into special enterprise funds and used as incentives for updating goods of better varieties and models on the basis of the fast application of the achievements of scientific and technical progress. On the other hand, this calls for pursuing a course of systematic price reductions for productive capital after their mass and series production has been mastered.

Prices must help to create economic conditions for promptly restricting and stopping the production of morally obsolete, low-grade and noncompetitive goods and services. For this reason we must broaden the system of price discounts. Manufacturer prices of substandard, morally obsolete and inefficient goods must be reduced sharply to the level of production costs and the full amounts of discounted funds paid to the state budget.

We must expand the range of goods and services the prices of which are based on contracts among producers, trade organizations and consumers. At the same time we must decisively intensify state price controls. Improperly set

prices, particularly their increase if it is inconsistent with quality changes (changing the name, minor improvements, etc.) must be immediately corrected by the respective authorities and the illegally earned amounts appropriated in full as state budget revenue.

The price at which the exported goods are sold must be the base in determining the income of export goods producers. The economic organizations must maintain direct ties with the foreign market and struggle for advantageous foreign trade prices in commodity exports and imports, taking into consideration their quality and technical standards. The big economic organizations most of whose goods are sold on the international market must themselves sell their goods to the foreign customers. They must indivisibly combine production with export activities. Economic organizations engaged in similar production activities but with a low level of exports must set up joint foreign trade export and import companies.

In exports and imports the producers, consumers and foreign trade organizations must assume full responsibility for the prices at which goods are exported and imported. The results must directly affect their income. Quality requirements concerning the activities of foreign trade organizations and units must be focused on achieving the most favorable prices consistent with the real technical and economic parameters of exported goods. In the case of goods whose technical and quality parameters successfully compete with the goods produced by foreign companies the agreed-upon prices must be the same as those at which said companies sell their goods. Broad use must be made of the opportunities offered by marketing as an important prerequisite for ensuring the high quality of produced goods and efficient foreign economic activities.

The rights and responsibilities of the Ministry of Foreign Trade must be increased relative to the implementation of the party's policy of export and import prices of goods and services. Petty supervision of economic and foreign trade organizations must be eliminated and the interests of the state and society defended consistently.

Better quality demands decisive improvements in the financial-credit system.

The state budget as well must become comprehensively oriented toward quality improvements. Budget outlays for financing the cost accounting organizations must be aimed at improving work quality and results. With the help of bonuses and price markups the state budget must stimulate the fast mastery and regular production of new high-quality goods. The system of state budget subsidies must be reviewed with a view to accelerating scientific and technical progress and improving quality. Through taxes and customs fees the state budget must exert an economic influence on producers and importers, aimed at limiting and stopping the production and importation of substandard and inefficient goods.

Through capital investment financing the state budget must create conditions for the fast building or technological updating existing capacities for the production of high-grade and highly efficient goods.

The role of the state budget must be increased in ensuring quality improvements in consumer services. Budget-supported service organizations must be provided with all the necessary conditions for the application of the economic approach and its mechanism starting with the 9th Five-Year Plan, taking their specific activities into consideration. The purpose of this application is to ensure high quality and results of the work and high service standards. This must be related to obtaining and spending state budget funds. Improvements in the quality of services and service standards must lead to increasing the income of all labor collectives and their individual members. Conversely, any worsening should entail a reduction in income.

The Bulgarian National Bank must direct its activities toward the acceleration of technical progress and decisively enhancing the quality and efficiency of the individual sectors and areas and the entire national economy.

Loans for capital investments must be made only for proven high equipment and technological standards of projects under construction and the high quality and efficiency of the items they will produce. The competition principle for obtaining investment loans must be developed and widely applied. The bank must be given the right to waive stipulated interest rates in its crediting policy and to provide credit customers with advantageous terms for repaying the loans, creating the necessary economic conditions for the accelerated application of the latest scientific and technical achievements, decisive quality improvements, efficient use of raw and other materials and improving production efficiency. The bank must offer credits only for high-quality material stocks which ensure high-quality work and output, and to call all its loans for working capital consisting of substandard materials, finished goods and goods within the trade system.

The distribution of income and the formation and use of enterprise and economic organization funds must be improved. We need the type of mechanism for the distribution of income and payments which will provide for greater withholdings when the share of high-quality goods is increased and for lower ones when that share drops.

The Development and Technical Improvements Fund must be used without restrictions for purchasing individual machines, equipment and technical facilities for automation and use of specialized technological equipment produced by the enterprise and for updating equipment and technologies with a view to mastering the production of new high-quality goods and upgrading the quality of goods and services and labor productivity.

Decisive improvements must be made in the establishment, allocation and use of the Wage Fund and in the organization of the collective and individual forms of payment for labor. The direct impact of the resulting Wage Fund on quality improvements must be enhanced. The use of the piece-rate system, particularly in agriculture, must be expanded further.

The labor collective and the individual working person must have a direct material interest in the production of high-quality goods. Internal cost-accounting, collective wage methods and, particularly, the piece-rate method must be used in establishing a direct connection between the wages paid to the

individual brigades and links and changes in the specific indicators characterizing the technical and economic standard of their products, services and overall activities.

It is absolutely imperative to apply an overall normative system regarding the quality of goods and services and the activities of labor collectives. The individual wages must be made dependent on the quality of output, the use of scientific and technical achievements, economical use of raw and other materials and increased labor productivity. Labor applied in the production of substandard goods should not be paid for if it is the direct fault of the producers or, respectively, the labor collective. In such cases those responsible for substandard production must compensate for the value of the wasted materials.

The individual salaries of managers and specialists must be made more dependent on their specific contribution to the application of the achievements of scientific and technical progress and enhancing the quality of goods and services, increased labor productivity and production profitability.

Improvements must be made in the system of wages paid to designers and technologists. The rapid application of domestic and worldwide scientific and technical achievements and upgrading the quality and efficiency of goods and services must be the main indicators in determining the size of their wages.

The organization of individual wages must be such as to encourage improvements in the educational standards and professional skills of performing workers and specialists and to mastering and combining two or more skills and specialties. No grade, position or salary promotions should be granted if the respective performer lacks the educational standard and professional and specialized training necessary for the performance of a given job.

The economic mechanism of the system of commercial services to the population must be radically improved. It would be expedient for state and cooperative trade organizations and producing enterprises to create identical opportunities for trade in consumer goods and identical working conditions for all trade organizations to become barriers blocking substandard goods. The use of new organizational means and methods for income distribution and wages must become an economic base for real competition in upgrading service standards and for the sale of goods of the type, variety and quality in demand by the population of the respective conurbation system. Losses from depreciated substandard goods not in demand by the population must be borne entirely by the funds of the respective organization and affect the wages of their personnel who bought such goods.

The party believes that we must ensure the fast and consistent application of the new economic mechanism in all enterprises and organizations and all superior economic management bodies.

The systematic application of the economic approach and its mechanism, as a basis for a decisive improvement of quality, does not exclude but presumes the further increasingly broader use of moral interests and improvements in the

moral incentive system. The strategic importance of quality calls for increasingly relating moral incentives to achieving the highest possible quality in all social areas: Production, science, technology, education, culture and ideological and mass political work. The quality criteria in terms of moral incentives must be the same as in economic and material incentives.

The competent state authorities must review and rapidly do what is necessary to improve the system of moral incentives in accordance with the new party stipulations concerning quality everywhere and in everything.

In their further work the state, economy and party and public bodies and organizations must ensure the type of combination of economic, material and moral incentives for labor collectives, workers, farm workers, intellectuals, managers and various bodies and organizations which would have the greatest possible effect on the overall resolution of the quality problems.

#### Basic Directions in Quality Improvements

The steady improvement of quality depends on a set of conditions and factors. The new approach in the work of the party and the state to the question of quality also requires a new approach to these conditions and factors. The attention must be directed, on the one hand, toward those of them which eliminate the reasons which hold back or lower quality and, on the other, those which are the most important prerequisites for attaining high quality.

The strength and creativity in the work of all management organs lie in their ability to determine the most important among the conditions and factors which, at any given stage, are of decisive importance in achieving high quality. Their strength also lies in their ability to organize the activities of the labor collectives for the maximal utilization of all prerequisites for quality improvement.

The following will be of decisive significance in achieving high quality everywhere and in everything in the immediate and more distant future: The acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the enhanced educational standards and professional skills of cadres, the country's participation in the development of socialist economic integration, improvements in production quality control, strengthening the discipline and extensively applying the brigade labor organization.

#### 1. Scientific and Technical Progress Is a Decisive Factor in Quality Improvements

Among the entire set of factors, scientific and technical progress is of the greatest importance in achieving an overall solution to the problems of quality. Both today and in the future the struggle for high quality is above all a struggle for scientific and technical progress. The accelerated application and maximal utilization of the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution are the main prerequisites for achieving high quality goods and services, developing the material and technical base of mature socialism, increasing social labor productivity and significantly reducing outlays of raw materials, materials, fuels and energy.

The updating of operating equipment, technologies, goods and services, based on essentially new scientific and technical solutions, plays a key role in the party's policy of radically and rapidly improving quality. It must be organized in such a way as to:

Ensure a leap in the level of quality and social labor productivity and efficient utilization of raw material and energy resources;

Lead to essentially new and economically efficient solutions for meeting the needs of the domestic and foreign markets;

Shape, stimulate and develop new needs for industry, the population, exports and scientific and technical progress.

The basic requirement relative to the development and enrichment of our selective scientific and technical strategy is the priority elaboration and development of scientific and technical achievements which will ensure a renovation on an essentially new basis. The scientific front must be organized, developed and directed toward the search for and rapid utilization of new domestic scientific and technical solutions and the prompt mastery and effective utilization of the latest accomplishments in world science and technology which ensure the enhancement of production and service quality and result in the high competitiveness of our goods on the international and domestic markets. This means:

Paying particular attention to strengthening the scientific and technical potential in areas and trends in which the country's specific conditions and specialization demand original domestic faster research and developments and their utilization in the production of goods with the highest technical standards, best quality and low production costs;

The development of domestic theoretical and applied research and developments in the strategic directions which will provide a scientific base for the fast mastery and further development of leading foreign scientific and technical achievements;

The purchasing and development of licenses and know-how to be directed mainly toward resolving the basic problems of production quality and technology and presenting on the international markets original, new and improved goods;

Concentrating the attention and forces in mastering new and improving existing commodities on the assemblies, parts and materials which determine to the greatest extent the quality of the final products and could be the result of new domestic scientific and technical discoveries and inventions.

Renovation must be the core of the material coordination of the plan and the investment policy. The Council of Ministers and its bodies and the economic organizations and units in the service industry must directly subordinate their investment policies to the new requirements relative to the renovation of productive capital, goods and services and reaching the highest possible quality on the basis of the utilization of the most advanced achievements of the contemporary scientific and technical revolution. A significant share of



the capital investments must be channeled into the updating of production capacities through the use of advanced technology.

In the field of investment policy priority must be given to the development of sectors the production of which ensures the accelerated and mass use of advanced scientific and technical accomplishments. Essential improvements in the material and technical base and radical improvements in the production structure must be ensured on this basis as early as the 9th Five-Year Plan through:

The further development of sectors in which the Bulgarian People's Republic has specialized, achieving high production quality;

The development of a high technical standard for new priority items, which will enable the country to gain new positions on the socialist and other international markets;

The building of small and medium-sized enterprises requiring relatively small capital investments on a high technological level, engaged in the production of high-quality materials in small quantities, reliable elements, assemblies and parts and high-grade consumer items which enrich variety, and improving the quality and standards of population services.

The amortization policy must be entirely reorganized in order to become consistent with existing needs and act as a powerful lever in the accelerated updating of technologies and equipment and material production intensification. The service life of equipment must be reduced and amortization norms increased in accordance with the development of scientific and technical progress in the individual sectors.

Investors and all specialized bodies in charge of the management and control of scientific and technical progress and investments must focus their attention on decisively improving the quality of technical and economic assignments as a starting prerequisite for renovation based on advanced technologies. The present and the 9th Five-Year Plan assignments must include an indicator which will program the type of technical standards and efficiency of renovation processes which will exclude any possibility of designing, developing and using in the production process low-quality high-cost goods. The technical and economic assignments and structure-determining trends relative to basic products must be approved by the Council of Ministers or the State Committee for Science and Technical Progress.

Expert evaluation of assignments must become a mandatory stage to work on all levels. A suitable organization and normative conditions for the active involvement in expert evaluations by Bulgarian scientists and specialists and, if necessary, foreign ones, must be established rapidly.

The efforts on the scientific front must be concentrated above all on the high-quality and prompt implementation of the tasks included in the state plan and the national programs for scientific and technical progress. This means that about 70 percent of the forces and funds of the scientific front must be concentrated on the implementation of these tasks through the systematic

application of the program-target approach of organization and financing of research and application regardless of the departmental affiliation of scientific research, development and engineering-application organizations.

We must rapidly enhance the role, rights, obligations and responsibilities of the scientific research, development and engineering-application organizations and design and technological departments for the level of research and the development of engineering-design and technological documentations and the application of the top achievements of scientific and technical progress in production and economic activities.

All those who make the country's scientific and technical policy and manage and direct the work and struggle for enhancing the level of quality must take into consideration the views of Bulgarian scientists and specialists.

The planning, organization and financing of scientific research and development must be improved with a view to ensuring the prompt designing and development of new technologies and mastering the production of new high-quality items. On this basis, whenever the situation on the international markets and demand on the domestic market changes the production of currently manufactured items must be stopped and that of new items undertaken.

The time needed for the development and application of new technologies and goods must be reduced. To this effect systems for the automation of engineering work and design must be extensively introduced. The technical standards and quality of the material and technical base of scientific research, development and engineering-application organizations must be sharply improved. Economic conditions must be created for the intensification of scientific research and development and the accelerated application of their results. The practice of creating scientific-production combines as a method for directly relating science with production and significantly reducing the time needed for the application and mastery of scientific achievements must be expanded.

Experimentally we must undertake the creation of engineering organizations which will work on the utilization of Bulgarian inventions and the latest equipment and technologies. They must carry out their activities on a cost accounting basis and support themselves from their income from application services rendered and, if necessary, from the training of the cadres which will be using the new equipment or producing the new commodities. Problems relative to the creation of more such organizations and of improving their relations with other organizations and enterprises must be resolved on the basis of their work results.

The economic organizations must produce a considerable share of the specialized technological equipment we need on the basis of original Bulgarian scientific achievements and technical solutions and purchased equipment and technologies. Such activities must take place through close cooperation with the producers of standardized assemblies and machine units. Maximal use must be made of the opportunities presented by socialist economic integration.

The radical solution of the problems of quality, social labor productivity and the most economical utilization of raw material and energy resources with high-level multiplication in all sectors and activities require that priority be assigned to automation, to essentially new technologies and materials and to scientific and technical information.

The 12th Party Congress defined automation as a most important factor in enhancing production quality and labor productivity and the conservation of material resources. The efforts must be concentrated above all on the automation of technological processes.

In the area of automation of discrete production, in the course of the present and the next five-year plans, in terms of metal-cutting processes, we must develop standard series of highly productive machines, robots, transmanipulators and other equipment based on the modular principle for the development of flexible automated production systems (GAPS). During this and the next five-year plans, in the course of automating discrete production, we must continue our efforts to automate the most widely applied assembling operations. In this way we must comprehensively increase labor productivity and radically improve the quality of the goods.

The basic directions in the automation of continuous production facilities for the next 5 to 10 years must be the following: Total conversion to decentralized and hierarchical digital control of technological processes; efficient dispatcher control of production and integrated enterprise management systems. During that period, the management of territorially dispersed projects in the fields of transportation, power industry, heat supplies, the allocation of natural gas, water, petroleum products, etc., must become an important trend in automation.

The development of scientific and technical progress also requires the accelerated automation of design-engineering, experimental and research activities. In the next 2-3 years we must master the regular production of basic technical means and systems for the automation of such facilities, covering the entire cycle from concept to production preparations. Systems must be created for modeling and studying of the functional possibilities and the quality of the new products and technologies. We must immediately undertake to provide the necessary resource and other conditions for developing, purchasing and mastering specialized program support, including graphics and machine designs.

Management automation must concentrate on technical preparations for technical and economic planning and efficient management of the production process. The dialogue system, and grids of computers and time-share computer centers must be extensively used in data processing. During the 9th Five-Year Plan we must undertake the creation of integrated systems for the management of enterprises, combines and complexes engaged in material production.

Basic and applied research in the areas of automation, computer equipment and microelectronics must be concentrated above all on the following: development of methods and algorithms for decentralized and hierarchical systems for control, management and recognition of images and situations; development and

mastering of new programs and means for high-speed processing of large volumes of data and for man-computer dialogue; application of electron-ray and X-ray lithography, ion implantation, laser processing of materials and other promising microelectronic technologies; engaging in support research in the fields of cryogenics and molecular, bio- and magnetoelectronics with a view to their industrial utilization past 1990.

The development and application of essentially new technologies must be considered the basis for radical changes in the development of new subsectors in the national economy as a basic factor in achieving considerable savings in the use of all types of resources and as the principal means of upgrading labor productivity and production quality and creating and satisfying new needs. The development of new technologies must become an important task for scientific research and design-engineering institutes engaged in the creation and mastery of new items. Priority must be given to the development and mastery of plasma, electron-ray, laser, vibration and other technologies, geobiotechnologies, new technologies for the creation of energy from nonconventional sources and so on.

Biotechnologies must assume an independent position in overall technological developments. In this area, the main task in the development of science and technical progress during the 8th and, particularly, the 9th Five-Year Plan must be the development and application of a broad range of bioproducts needed to meet the requirements of the country and for highly effective exports and mass utilization of bioprocesses in the various national economic sectors, leading to decisive improvements in production quality and enhancing their scientific and technical standards and efficiency. Basic and applied research must be concentrated on the development of gene and cellular engineering and its application in biotechnologies, genetics and selection.

The development and utilization of new materials must become one of the main trends of scientific and technical progress in upgrading quality, broadening the raw material base and economically utilizing resources. The efforts of our science must be concentrated on the development of methods and technologies for the production of new varieties of materials made of domestic raw materials; the creation and extensive utilization of nontraditional materials, essentially by combining raw materials of different composition and qualities and, on this basis, programming their properties based on requirements. During the 8th and, particularly, the 9th Five-Year Plans the following must be achieved in the field of construction materials: Replacing ordinary steels and rolled metals with others with greater tensile strength and lower metal and energy intensiveness; the production of new nonconventional materials; the comprehensive use of local raw materials in the production of new materials with high operational characteristics. Bulgarian methods of processing with gas counterpressure must find a wide application in powder metallurgy, hydroplastic deformation, composition materials and so on.

Under present-day conditions scientific and technical information is a resource which enables us to accelerate exchange and application of world-wide scientific and technical achievements with the least investment. For this reason, the national system for scientific and technical information must rapidly develop its own data base and create the necessary conditions for

the use of foreign sources of information. With the assistance of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the State Committee for Science and Technical Progress all ministries and departments must develop data banks with indicators on technological, trade-economic and marketing information, needed for mastering and producing new commodities to be marketed on the international markets. Conditions for the steady updating of data banks must be established.

The development of a highly efficient scientific and technical information system must be achieved with the use of contemporary technical facilities. We must accelerate the building of a national network for data transmission, which will grant consumers direct access to automated information systems regardless of their location.

## 2. Upgrading the Educational Standard and Skill of the Working People Is the Main Line To Be Followed in Improving Quality

The acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the materializing of its results directly depend on the level and increased training of scientists and specialists. The educational level and professional skills of workers and farmers determines their possibility of mastering scientific and technical achievements and their use in daily practical work.

Upgrading the educational standard and professional skills of cadres must be the main trend in the work of all bodies and organizations if quality is to be improved everywhere and in everything. More than ever before, today the cadres must know more, be able to accomplish more and develop a significant professional-skill and creative reserves and be ready to work in the latest areas of science, technology, production and services.

In accordance with the party's resolutions the reform in secondary education must be pursued and particular attention be paid to the level of training of the students. From a very tender age the children must learn how to think creatively and to seek truth in life. The quality of the general education and vocational training of the students must be made increasingly consistent with scientific and technical achievements and the need to use them in social practical work. The quality characteristics of the training of secondary school graduates have and will have a determining importance in terms of their actually proving themselves in life and being satisfied with their own work.

During the 9th Five-Year Plan conditions must be created for and a conversion made to true universal secondary education of all young men and women under 18. Such education must be based on the new unified secondary polytechnical school. Enrollment must be increased in accordance with the developed conditions for high-quality vocational training in the vocational training complexes. During the period of transition to the new school considerable changes must be made in the general education and vocational training in the secondary vocational technical schools. On this basis conditions must be established for the gradual rapprochement and natural merger between the general education and vocational trends in education.

A change must be made in the work on the implementation of the party's decisions on completing secondary schools without interruption in employment.

The appearance of new professions and specialties must be systematically paralleled by differentiated requirements for secondary, secondary vocational and secondary specialized training as a prerequisite for acquiring higher work grades and classifications.

The quality of the training and social prestige of the secondary specialist must be decisively increased. Starting with the 1985/1986 school year, the technical school of a new type must begin to accept students who have graduated from the unified secondary polytechnical or secondary vocational technical schools. The training they offer must ensure the type of standard of general, professional and specialized training consistent with the growing requirements concerning specialists under the conditions of the scientific and technical revolution and the need for the accelerated application and utilization of its achievements. Until the general education and vocational types of training merge, the technical schools must continue to accept eighth-grade graduates and, in accordance with requirements, train workers for some skills and specialties requiring the highest possible qualifications.

University-trained specialists play a particular part in the development of the scientific and technical revolution, the extensive utilization of its results and reaching an increasingly higher quality. On the basis of the trends in the development of the structure of our economy and the party's course toward the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and decisive improvement of quality everywhere and in everything and the experience of the most developed countries, within a short time the competent state bodies must review the problems relative to the training of university-educated specialists, particularly in the areas of the natural and technical sciences and specialties and to take steps which will guarantee the timely training of the necessary number of specialists.

In accordance with the party's decisions on the development of education, the quality of university-trained specialists must be decisively improved. The introduction of the three-step structure must be such as to ensure the training of specialists on a qualitatively new and much higher level in basic and extensive vocational training. Such training must be based on the current and particularly the future requirements of scientific and technical and social progress and the use of their achievements in production and in all social practices. The basic and extensive vocational training must include disciplines in the intermediary scientific areas. This will enable the future specialists to find their way more easily in the new scientific achievements and to adapt to their requirements. The key position of electronics in scientific and technical progress requires that almost all specialists be trained to use computers in their practical activities.

The training of highly skilled specialists must be ensured in the fields of electronics and robotics and the development and use of new technologies and materials, biotechnologies, optical electronics, laser technology and others. Individual higher education institutions must engage in cooperation and integration for purposes of joint work and use of new methods for training specialists with a broad scientific base and extensive professional knowledge,

who have mastered the latest processes and production technologies, modern equipment, computers and so on. Such integration and cooperation must include the respective scientific institutes and large economic organizations and enterprises. A qualitative new structuring and improvement of the higher education institutions must be adopted in the future.

Decisive changes must be made in the content and organization of training. Sufficient time must be provided for independent work by the students with the tutorship of teachers, for purposes of participating in production, design and engineering. Particular attention must be paid to individual work of leading scientists and specialists with university students and the involvement of students in research and, on this basis, raising the standards of education, discovering young talents and encouraging their development in accordance with their own interests and those of production, science and society.

The new quality which education must provide also requires the retraining of teachers and supplying the schools with modern equipment. Graduating students must be perfectly familiar with the latest equipment, be able to handle and use it and be ready to engage in creative work for its further development and the creation of essentially new equipment and technologies. This can and must be accomplished on the basis of the comprehensive use of the scientific and production equipment of the scientific institutes, enterprises and schools.

Considerable changes must be made in the approach to and organization and content of activities relative to upgrading the skills of students on all levels. Upgrading the skills of performers, specialists and managers must become systematic and make it possible for the working people to adapt to the steadily changing circumstances as a result of the updating of equipment, technology and production. This calls for determining and observing the time spans for the periodical retraining of all cadres wherever this proves to be most expedient -- at school, on the job, in scientific institutes, in specialized units and so on. The training of skilled manpower must be such as to enable them to handle all newly installed capacities. Before any change is made in technology and equipment and the use of new products the performers must be properly retrained and must upgrade their skills as a prerequisite for ensuring the efficient utilization of the new equipment and technology and the production of high-quality goods. Retraining and upgrading professional skills must be related to the latest developments in the respective areas and the mastery of a second or third profession or skill, which is increasingly becoming an urgent need both in the production of the new electronic-oriented tools and their use and maintenance. The enhancement of skills must ensure the mastery of the proper ways and means for control of production quality and the necessary economic and organizational knowledge. The existing forms, methods and programs for cadre training must be reviewed with a view to intensifying training and introducing modern, active and progressive methods.

Correspondence and night-school training must be improved as a form of upgrading the educational level of cadres and acquiring a second skill.

Enhancing the skills of specialists, performers and managers must be the right and obligation of party, state and public bodies and organizations and economic managements, based on the new economic approach and its mechanism.

All positions must be systematically occupied in accordance with the requirements governing the educational standard and the professional training. Cadres which do not meet the present and, particularly, future requirements relative to such training must be either retrained or transferred to other positions. But individuals who hold specific positions and jobs without the necessary educational standard and professional training needed for the use of modern equipment and achieving high quality work and results must be dismissed.

We must assert and improve the practice of formulating a national program for insuring skilled manpower for the entire reproduction process -- training the cadres, upgrading their skills and allowing them to prove themselves. The program must become an indivisible part of the unified plan for the socioeconomic development of the country.

The specific obligations, rights and responsibilities of interested departments, economic organizations and their branches and territorial bodies in training, retraining and upgrading the skills of the working people must be defined.

A standard list of professions and specialties must be drafted to cover entirely social practices, the retraining and upgrading the skills of the working people and the system for managing labor and manpower. The list must be periodically updated in accordance with the new achievements of scientific and technical and social progress and the changes which take place in the professional division of labor.

The coordination of overall activities relative to planning, training, upgrading skills and using cadres must be improved. The contractual principle must be used among consumers of cadres, schools and students. The use of specialists and skilled workers must be substantially improved on this basis.

### 3. Socialist Integration Is an Important Factor in Upgrading Quality

Improving quality is not only a key national task but our international duty as well, which calls for rallying even more closely the efforts of our country with those of the other fraternal socialist countries, the USSR in particular.

In order to improve the quality of output, the Bulgarian People's Republic must participate even more energetically in scientific and technical cooperation within CEMA. Consequently, we must upgrade the comprehensive nature of cooperation which must cover the entire cycle of the goods, from scientific research and development to marketing and consumption; expand the participation of the NRB [Bulgarian People's Republic] in the development of joint standards on a bilateral and multilateral basis, which would include not only the final product but raw materials, materials, design, engineering and other types of activities and technologies involved in the production process; our country must join in the development of joint comprehensive standards for commodities which are related to production and consumption



within a single system; the NRB must actively participate in the coordination among the CEMA members in purchasing and using licenses, know-how and other documents from third countries and to pursue a policy of their joint purchasing and use; the NRB must pursue a coordinated line with the other CEMA members in the field of quality, which would include the formulation of uniform quality indicators and requirements relative to the exchange of similar goods and standardization of documents (certificates) for quality and a periodical review of the quality of exchange products on a bilateral and multilateral basis.

Improvements in production quality require the further expansion and intensification of our country's participation in international production specialization and cooperation. It is necessary to increase the number of items in which our country has specialized in accordance with its requirements and the requirements of other countries, directing the attention essentially to decisively improving the quality of such items; in defining the new commodities and products in which the NRB will specialize, whenever possible they must involve low material and energy intensiveness and be mastered on the level of scientific and technical progress in the future and in accordance with joint requirements; particular attention must be paid to rapidly coordinating with other countries reciprocal specialization in the production of assemblies, elements and materials, the technical and economic development of which will create requisites for the high quality of the finished product.

Upgrading production quality demands rapid development and intensification of direct relations among ministries, departments, economic organizations and enterprises of the NRB and the other CEMA members. On the basis of such relations we must insure the faster exchange and mastery of the latest scientific and technical achievements and benefit from reciprocal aid in this connection. Direct ties must be established to combine the economic interest of economic organizations to reduce the time needed for the installation of new equipment, improving the level of quality faster and insuring the purposeful and dynamic unification of the scientific and technical and production potentials of the individual countries.

The NRB must see to it that direct relations are most extensively developed in science and technology and in the developed forms of specialization and cooperation in industry and agriculture, comprehensively covering all stages of the reproduction process.

The NRB must increase its participation in international socialist economic organizations, such as to relate the "science-equipment-production-marketing" cycle with the end results at each stage of the cycle; it must coordinate the solution of problems related to upgrading quality and the gradual unification of its criteria and indicators.

The NRB must make its contribution to the further advancement of cooperation in planning and in the mechanism of commodity-monetary and currency relations among CEMA members, which create economic prerequisites for upgrading

quality. Quality problems must assume a central position in joint forecasting and planning, coordination of plans and exchanging experience within the countries' planning and economic mechanism systems. The incentive mechanism in economic relations among countries must be related more and more closely to the quality of goods and services. It would be proper for encouraging improvements in production quality also through the use of different interest rates on loans granted by the International Investment Bank.

It would be expedient to discuss with the respective countries and to resolve the question of steadily increasing reciprocal exports and imports of high quality consumer goods and the further expansion of exchange operations among commercial organizations of the socialist countries, such as to stimulate domestic production in terms of faster quality improvements.

#### 4. Improving Production Quality Control

Both global and domestic experience indicate that production quality control plays a key role in the struggle for its radical improvement. Successes are achieved in sectors, organizations and enterprises which have applied a contemporary efficient quality control system.

Quality control is a structural component of the overall production management and national economic system. They are internally interrelated and interdependent. Improvements in the overall management system should bring about improvements in production quality control. In turn, quality control improvements should be interrelated with improvements in the other elements of the overall system and help such improvements. All of this must take place in accordance with the party line of achieving a comprehensive approach to the general solution of quality problems and on the basis of the systematic application of the economic approach and its mechanism.

Quality control must be related to the precise determination of the parameters of all types of commodities needed to satisfy the respective requirements of industry, the population and society, production costs and social requirements governing the production and utilization of commodities. Goods which are at least consistent with the parameters of the respective standardization and technical documentations must be labeled as being high quality. The standards must take into consideration the dynamics of changes in quality on a global scale, which are the result of continuing scientific and technical progress, the fast updating of goods in accordance with growing requirements of consumers of the domestic and international markets, and the corresponding market competition.

Improvements in quality control must be concentrated on applying the state-social principle; improving its organization in all leading bodies; decisively enhancing the role of design; improving standardization and metrological support; enhancing the level of quality control; and training and retraining leading cadres in this area.

The gradual application of the state-social principle in quality control should be achieved by:

Legal resolution of quality control problems, mandatorily applicable to all bodies and organizations in the country, operating over a longer period of time and ensuring the implementation of the party's policy of radically improving production quality. The competent state bodies must determine the specific form of such legal solutions;

Establishing a national council on problems of production quality, in which representatives of state, producing, consuming and public organizations participate on an equal basis. The main task of the council will be to protect the interests of consumers and society at large. If necessary, sectorial and territorial production quality councils may be set up, consisting of representatives of corresponding state bodies, producers, consumers and social organizations;

Strengthening and improving the work of the standardization councils which consist of accredited responsible representatives of bodies and organizations interested in standardization. The decisions of such councils must be final and mandatory for all producers, suppliers and importers;

Strengthening, systematically developing and improving existing and creating new comprehensive quality control systems which would cover the following: interaction among development and engineering and application organizations and producers; utilization of leading experience; cooperation among economic managements and public organizations; formulating legal-technical foundations for production quality and combining material with moral incentives for quality improvements;

Decisively enhancing the role of labor collectives as managers of socialist property in terms of quality control and production, trade, procurements and consumption.

The Council of Ministers, the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions and the National Council of the Fatherland Front must ensure the elaboration of and approve regulations governing the establishment, work, rights and responsibilities of quality councils.

Improvements in the organization of quality control on all levels of the national economy must be based on the following principles:

Efforts to achieve high quality must be interrelated along the entire production cycle, from research, preliminary studies and technical and economic assignments to utilization and servicing. Particular attention must be paid at all stages to production reliability. Conditions must be created for the development of a theory of reliability and the practical utilization of its results. Development organizations must receive steady feedback on the results of the utilization of the goods they have created and manufactured;

The interests of scientific and development organizations and producers of high quality goods must be related to the standards of the goods relative to global achievements, competitiveness on the international markets and efficiency in exports and domestic consumption;

Organic unity must be reached between scientific and technical progress and the quality of goods in the course of their creation, manufacturing and consumption. The leaders of any enterprise and organization, on all levels of production and national economic management must be directly responsible for scientific and technical progress and production quality;

At all stages of the production cycle quality control must be concentrated on the creation of conditions which determine the best possible quality. If the production of substandard or defective goods has been allowed to occur, quality control must be focused on determining and eliminating the reasons and taking preventive measures which would block the appearance of the already eliminated or other similar consequences;

An uncompromising attitude must be adopted toward quality in relations among labor collectives in producing, selling and purchasing commodities; within the labor collectives themselves; between leading bodies operating on the same level of national economic management; among bodies of state management, economic organizations and enterprises in all production sectors; and between sectorial and territorial management bodies;

Active participation of entire labor collectives in achieving high production quality. The work of the quality organs must be concentrated not only on quality control but, above all, on determining the reasons which lead to faulty and substandard goods and coordinating the activities of labor collectives and all leading organs aimed at steady quality improvements;

The work of the labor collectives must be organized and aimed at achieving high quality with minimal or no defects rather than correcting defects of already produced commodities;

All management bodies must make systematic quality studies and make efficient decisions aimed at eliminating weaknesses and take steps to eliminate possibilities that they can be repeated, on the basis of the rights, responsibilities and resources of the individual bodies;

Comprehensive target programs must be elaborated aimed at decisively upgrading the quality of individual commodities, essentially by updating them on the basis of essentially new scientific and technical decisions.

Industrial esthetics and decisive improvements in design play a great part in improving quality control. The following is necessary:

To insure the implementation of a uniform state policy of combining art with industry and using the best achievements of domestic and world art with a view to the end result which is the esthetic appearance of material goods;

Industrial design must become one of the directions in scientific and technical policy, quality improvements, competitiveness and the esthetic standards of commodities. Design must become an inseparable part of the overall process of designing and mastering the production of new and improving existing

commodities, eliminating unnecessary petty supervision and administrative restrictions;

Conditions must be created for the development of design units and organizations and considerably enhancing their efficiency. The creation of new and consolidation of existing design units, either autonomous or within other organizations, must be based on the requirements and specific features of the individual sectors. Their work must be organized in accordance with the requirements of the new economic mechanism;

The system of assigning, assessing, accepting and applying design developments as a structural component of research and development related to the creation and mastery of new improvements in produced commodities must be perfected. Customers must be given the right to choose their own design organization and make agreements on design costs. In some cases, a design project may be assigned to two and more organizations and the best variant must be selected;

The state bodies must pay greater attention and help in the development of design activities in the country, applying the state-social principle in its management. The corresponding state and sociostate bodies, creative associations and, above all, the Bulgarian Painters' Union, must discuss and make decisions on specific forms of state-social management of such activities;

The system of training and accomplishments of cadres and the full training of modern creative designers who will be as much artists as engineers, who will possess ability and vocation and high esthetic and technical training must be improved. To this purpose the N. Pavlovich Higher Graphic Arts Institute and the corresponding higher technical schools must join efforts in training such cadres in the arts and technological and design disciplines and ensuring the closest possible ties between training and production. The training of engineering cadres in design problems must be intensified. Concern must be shown for the faster development of young designer cadres and for upgrading their professional skills.

Further improvements in standardization must be considered an important direction in improving quality control management.

Standardization must develop as a dynamic system which would most fully reflect the interests of the state and the consumers in producing and marketing high quality, competitive and efficient goods; it must contribute to the faster updating of output, the development of specialization, cooperation and concentration of production for purposes of efficient participation in socialist economic integration and standardization within CEMA and the fullest possible utilization of raw materials, materials, energy and fuels and multiplying efficiency on a national scale.

Quality control must ensure the development of standards aimed at the highest achievements of scientific and technical progress and future consumer requirements of the international and domestic markets. Standards and

sectorial and plant norms and technical conditions must be mandatory for all performers.

Sets of standards must be developed for the individual commodities and commodity groups and long-term standards which would reflect contemporary achievements and determine future development trends. The deadlines for their enactment must be consistent with the deadlines for updating the commodities as defined by the achievements of scientific and technical progress and the requirements of domestic and foreign market consumers.

The use of unification and standardization as a means of accelerating production specialization and concentration in various directions, the production of high quality assemblies and parts, the economical utilization of materials and the growth of labor productivity must be expanded. The state plans and the counterplans must include tasks relative to optimizing the dimensions of machines, equipment and other items on the basis of standardized basic designs. Extensive use must be made of standardized technological processes and the level of standardization within and among items must be steadily increased.

The structure and content of standardization documents and activities related to their development, coordination and approval must be made more efficient in order to increase the flexibility of the standardization system which must be made consistent with the rights and obligations of the ministries, economic and engineering-application organizations, based on the systematic application of the economic approach and its mechanism. The economic organization and enterprises have the right to and must develop and confirm standardization documents which include quality indicators higher than those of the state standards.

The participation of ministries, economic organizations, scientific institutes, higher educational institutions, the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and the engineering-application organizations must be decisively intensified in the formulation of standardization documents and their responsibility for the scientific and technical level of such documents must be increased.

Metrological support must become a reliable technical base for quality determination and control. It must guarantee the uniformity, accuracy and reliability of measurements and be aimed at the following main directions:

To provide the national economy with the necessary highly productive means and methods for measurement and control in terms of type and accuracy, which must be maintained in proper technical and metrological order. Particular attention must be paid to insuring the faster development of means and methods related to the development and application of new items and technological processes;

The further development of the system of standards and measurements means basic for the country must be continued and made consistent with the increased requirements of the national economy. The precision with which units of physical values within the existing standard base are reproduced

must be enhanced and expanded in order to apply to all measurements made in the country. The standards used in the USSR and CEMA and the results of basic and technical research in the field of microelectronics, computers and laser equipment, superconductivity, ionizing radiation and so on must be applied in metrology;

The system of governmental and departmental checks of measurement facilities must be improved and strict control must be applied to the production, import and utilization of measuring facilities with accurate and confirmed technical and economic indicators;

The economic and engineering-application organizations, enterprises and scientific institutes must be supplied with the necessary working and model measurement means. The production of new items must not be allowed unless they are fully supported with contemporary means and methods of measurement and control;

Standards and other norming and technical documents for metrological support must be developed in accordance with CEMA standards and the recommendations of international metrological organizations and possibilities of fullest possible standardization with Soviet standards must be insured;

Metrology laboratories and bodies for metrological support of economic organizations and enterprises must be developed and strengthened in terms of organization and cadres;

The National Assembly must pass new laws on standardization and metrological support in accordance with the party's policy of radical quality improvements.

Decisive improvements must be made in quality control, which must become a project of all bodies and labor collectives. To this effect:

Comprehensive control must be provided over the quality of output, covering the technical parameters, design and production costs and the influence which such items have on social processes in the course of their utilization by the respective consumers;

Quality control must be strengthened and intensified at the stage of development of technical and economic assignments for design and technological developments and experimental production of new commodities;

Comprehensive technological quality control must be developed; control between the individual finishing processes within the framework of the production of finished products within the enterprise must be intensified; the documents which accompany the produced goods must carry specific marks identifying the individual workers, controllers or brigades which have done the work. Such documents must be the basis for determining the amount of invested labor and the study of quality and, if necessary, identify the culprits and the reasons for allowed deviations from the stipulated quality;

The influence of the subjective factor must be reduced through automation of technological control. Particular attention must be paid to automating control of the quality of electronic elements;

Incoming control of the quality of raw materials, materials, assemblies and parts and outgoing control of the quality of the finished product must be developed in the enterprises;

The organization and technology of technical control and quality must be improved and become an inseparable part of the overall production process;

State quality control of goods for export must be introduced. Commodities may not be exported without a state control permit. The Ministry of Foreign Trade and the respective foreign trade organizations must be given the right, if necessary, to apply their own control over the quality of goods subject to mass production and approved for export. The role of Bulgarian representatives abroad in terms of controlling the quality of exported and imported goods must be increased;

The positive experience acquired in the work of the Bulgarkontrola SP [economic enterprise] must be used and disseminated in quality control of exported and imported goods;

Quality control data must be processed electronically and the resulting information submitted to the respective bodies for use in improving overall quality control activities.

The role of testing as an objective means of determining the quality of goods in the course of their development, mastery, production and utilization and in insuring optimal design-engineering and technological solutions must be enhanced.

The testing of goods produced in series or through mass production methods must take place in strictly defined laboratories equipped with modern facilities and using reliable methods. In the course of such tasks the attention must be focused on the reliability of individual assemblies and parts and the overall finished product. Items the testing of which has not been entirely and successfully completed must not be produced on a regular basis.

A national certification system must be developed and the necessary conditions created for the active participation of the country in the international certification of goods and reciprocal acceptance of results of tests in international trade.

The testing laboratories must develop their own research aimed at steadily improving testing methods which they must apply in their activities and make possible their use by other organizations and for export.

Serious activities must be decisively improved through the organization of regular, high quality and prompt servicing of old machine building goods. Such servicing must be undertaken directly by the producers.



The training and retraining of management cadres in quality control is a particularly important long-term permanent task. This calls for organizing training courses for all management cadres in national economy on problems of quality control. In terms of length and content such courses must be specialized for managers on different levels, from the minister to the brigade leader and the foreman.

#### 5. Strengthening the Discipline and Upgrading Exigency and Responsibility Are Necessary Prerequisites for Quality Improvements

As a system of relations in production, distribution, exchange and consumption, quality is inseparable from discipline. As an element of human culture, conscientiousness and behavior and relations among working people, discipline is a necessary prerequisite in enhancing the quality and the productivity of labor and production and service efficiency.

The party will continue systematically and firmly to apply the Leninist principles of shaping the "discipline of the united and organized workers and peasants;" creating a conscientious attitude toward labor; combining universal discipline with the self-discipline of every working person; systematically expanding conditions for creative labor; organically combining moral with material incentives; and taking strict administrative and other measures against permanent violators of discipline in accordance with the Constitution and the other laws of the country.

The main feature in the work of all bodies, organizations and labor collectives in this respect is the development and strengthening of conscious discipline and its conversion into an essential feature of the behavior of all members of our society. All of this must be accomplished with the help of a set of ideological-political, educational, economic, social, organizational, managerial and other measures.

Fast quality improvements call for enhancing the level of discipline, paying particular attention to the use of the entire arsenal of incentives and penalties contained in the new economic approach and its mechanism and the Labor Code.

Planning discipline must be strengthened comprehensively and ubiquitously: the formulation of scientific, realistic and comprehensively balanced plans on all levels of the national economy and their timely submission to their direct performers; elimination of plan amendments of enterprises by superior bodies throughout the year and outside established procedures; banning the appropriation of identified reserves by collectives in the course of objective corrections of annual state planned assignments made by decision of the government, and strict implementation of state planned assignments by everyone.

The economic mechanism must be systematically applied by anyone whose activities are guided by its rules; we must prevent violations of the mechanism not only by economic organizations and enterprises but by state bodies as well, regardless of their position within the management system; superior

organizations must not make changes in the mechanism before the expiration of the deadline within which it is scheduled to operate.

The role of legal mechanisms and economic contracts must be enhanced and contractual discipline must be developed and strengthened steadily. To this effect, in the struggle for high quality we must eliminate the scorning and underestimating of legal mechanisms; we must systematically undertake the conclusion of contracts in the course of the formulation of the plan and to convert them into a prime factor in balancing the plan; contracts must define the quantity and quality of materials, equipment, goods and services, relationships among contracting parties and full compensation for losses by the party guilty of violating the contract; the prompt and qualitative implementation of contractual obligations must be insured along the entire chain of the reproduction process; arbitration cases must be tried and resolved quickly; the legal authorities must be uncompromising in terms of quality problems in considering disputes among enterprises and organizations or management and individual working people; interference and administering by superior organs in contractual relations among economic organizations, enterprises, plants, factories, agroindustrial complexes, and trade and procurement organizations must be ended; in no case should the functions and responsibilities stipulated in the contracts remained unapplied. In the case of such violations the contracting parties must be held liable and the fines and compensations which the guilty party failed to pay must be mandatorially confiscated as budget revenue in the full amount.

Strict and totally inviolable technological discipline must be established. This means the following: timely availability of accurate technological stipulation for the production of all items and services and all types of work; making everyone familiar with the requirements of the quality of the goods and services produced and the work performed; precise observance of technological stipulations and requirements governing quality; full responsibility and reciprocal control along the production and service chain; control of technological discipline by management bodies, which will give no one the right to allow violations. All management bodies, from the minister to the brigade leader and the foreman, and the entire labor collectives, must engage in the firm strengthening of technological discipline as early as 1984. Those who have failed to insure or who violate technological discipline must be materially penalized and exposed to public condemnation and informed of the damages they are causing.

Labor discipline must be firmly improved by eliminating all unjustified absenteeism, tardiness and leaving the work prematurely; efficient use must be made of the working time and high quality work and results must be insured with high labor productivity by everyone and the entire labor collective. The party will pursue a policy of decisively strengthening labor discipline through the systematic education of the working people in the spirit of conscious and conscientious attitude toward labor; the permanent and steady development in every working person and labor collective a feeling of strict exigency and responsibility; eliminating the tolerating attitude toward violators of labor and production discipline through the bold and

efficient use of measures of social influence, the norms of labor legislation and the Constitution; and upgrading the responsibility of management and labor collectives.

Financial discipline must be strictly observed. It must become an unbreakable barrier in spending financial and currency resources and an exceptionally important task of managers on all levels. Urgent measures must be taken to block all big and small "loopholes" which lead to earning undeserved income and making illegal and unnecessary expenditures. The entire power of the financial system must be used against waste makers and producers of substandard goods, irresponsibility, waste, thefts and encroachments on sacred socialist property.

The main thing now is to strengthen discipline in all directions on an inter-related basis in order to insure fast quality improvements. We must accurately apply the principle that responsibility for discipline increases from the lower to the higher management authorities, in which case the highest responsibility shall be that of the highest bodies and their leaderships.

Discipline must be steadily strengthened and developed by increasing the exigency of everyone toward everyone and the responsibility of everyone to everyone else. The party will systematically pursue a line of creating conditions which insure a decisive enhancement of exigency on the part of management organs and managers toward all performers and labor collectives in enterprises, organizations and brigades concerning their members; steady enhancement of responsibility of the lower to the higher managements and of all managements to the labor collective and of the individual working person to his labor collective.

#### 6. The Brigade of a New Type Is a Basic Link in the Struggle Waged by the Working Class and the Agricultural Working People for Quality Improvements

As a system of production relations, quality is particularly manifested in the labor collectives. The socialist production relations offer all the necessary conditions for the brigade, which is the basic form of the primary labor collective, to become the real guarantor of quality. This requires patient, persistent and steady work.

The brigade has the greatest opportunities for the mass involvement of the working class, the agricultural workers and all performers in active creative work for the implementation of the party's policy of decisively improving quality, rapidly increasing labor productivity and insuring the most efficient use of raw materials, materials and productive capital.

In order for the brigade to apply such possibilities it must simultaneously develop its organizational, economic, social and educational functions. This calls for enriching the content of its work, in the course of which the following is particularly necessary:

The precise observance of technology, plant technical conditions, plant and sectorial standards, state standards, the stipulations of the work and standards of services, and submitting suggestions to the respective bodies aimed at improving technology, plant technical conditions and standards and sectorial and state standards;

The creation of conditions enabling the members of the brigade actively to participate in rationalizations and inventions;

To work actively for the systematic reduction of defective goods and the number of claims and insure the production exclusively of high quality goods and performance of services and the steady enhancement of service standards; the exposure of reasons which hinder quality improvements or lead to faulty production and the development and implementation of measures to eliminate such reasons and prevent the appearance of new ones; making work quality, output and service standards an inherent feature, a destiny and a responsibility and permanent duty part of the daily brigade work;

Steadily to develop the initiative and creativity of brigade members in resolving problems of the mechanization and automation of production processes and services, modernizing the equipment, applying new measuring instruments and methods which insure prompt and accurate quality control and preventing all production defects;

Steadily to increase the work aimed at improving the organization of labor of the individual members and the entire brigade;

To develop in the brigade members a feeling of loyalty and devotion to the collective of the enterprise and professional and social responsibility for production quality and the plant's trademark;

To enhance the educational level and professional skills of all brigade members; to master and combine two or more professions and skills in accordance with increased requirements for improving the quality and result of the work and upgrading labor productivity;

To create and maintain a strong and creative social mental climate within the brigade collective, steadily to enhance reciprocal exigency and responsibility, shape and develop a socialist attitude toward labor, strengthen technological and labor discipline and develop a feeling of true ownership of socialist property;

To insure the exercise of steady self-control by the brigade members over the quality and results of its own work and overall control over the quality and results of the work of the entire brigade;

Systematically to apply the economic mechanism in the work of the brigade on the basis of internal and general cost accounting. Promptly to resolve problems related to the use of collective and, particularly, piece-rate wage methods, while properly combining material with moral incentives insuring the highest possible quality and labor productivity.

The main criterion for assessing the brigades must be the comprehensive activeness of the brigade members and their struggle for reaching and maintaining the highest possible quality and high labor productivity and the most efficient utilization of its machines, raw materials and materials and achieved results.

The development of the brigade organization of labor must be accomplished by establishing relations between brigades and the managements of enterprises and organizations and among the brigades themselves on an economic basis; the voluntary shaping of the brigade collective and the elective nature of its manager; upgrading the role of brigades and brigade leaders in production and service management; improving the structure of enterprises and organizations and their managements. The brigade organization of labor must be considered one of the important trends in the development of socialist democracy.

The application of the brigade organization of labor must be systematically guided and directed. Problems related to the number of brigades, their formation and the creation of conditions for their successful work must be resolved promptly.

In organizing brigades we must determine the percentage of the technological or the stage of the production or service process which will be performed by the entire brigade; we must determine the level of completion of parts, assemblies and goods as a result of the work of the brigades; we must determine the professional structure of the brigade members based on the requirements of the equipment, technology and the production process and the maximally admissible size of a brigade; we must resolve the other problems which arise in accordance with the specific conditions of the individual enterprises and organizations.

Particular attention should be paid to the creation of proper conditions and prerequisites for the normal functioning of the brigades. The following are of primary importance in this respect: the precise determination of machines, work areas and other labor means needed for the work; the prompt determination of norms and standards governing outlays of labor, materials, raw materials and energy and machine utilization; rhythmical supplying of the brigades with high quality raw materials, materials, assemblies, parts and others; establishing a mechanism on the basis of which the brigades will work at precisely defining their rights and obligations; providing the brigades the necessary information on achievements in other countries and leading domestic experience and the results of the use of their goods by the consumers; organizing engineering and technical support for implementing their suggestions. The managements of enterprises and organizations and the superior bodies must insure the providing of such conditions.

The brigade organization of labor and the creation of proper conditions for its comprehensive application must become the duty of above all ministries and central departments. The party bodies and organizations must exert strict control and show exigency toward the work of administrative and

economic managements for the systematic creation of conditions and prerequisites for the application of the brigade organization of labor.

#### Quality Improvements in Individual Areas and Sectors

The party will pursue a policy of decisively enhancing quality in all areas, sectors, subsectors and activities within the national economy, guided by their interdependence and the need to multiply the influence of the quality achieved in individual sectors on the quality of the entire reproduction process. Taking into consideration the possibilities of and need for the concentration of forces, the party will apply the principle that the decisive sectors, products, services and activities will have priority in its policies.

##### 1. In the Production Area

In the immediate future priority must be given to resolving the problem of the quality and technical standards of goods of strategic importance in terms of exports and our participation in the international division of labor and in socialist integration. We must insure the production and assembly of items of first and second importance on a quality level which is demanded of finished products for export, guaranteeing their consistent amounts.

The high and increasing share of machine building output in the overall volume of industrial output and exports calls for taking decisive measures to improve its quality, and, particularly, that of structure-determining items.

The reliability of metal processing machines, robots, systems for digital programming and electric, mechanical and hydraulic-powered units must be enhanced several hundred percent. Starting with the 9th Five-Year Plan we must master the production of high-precision metal cutting machines based on the stipulations governing the production of appliances, electronics and instruments. The durability of instruments made of hard alloys, used in processing steel and pig iron, must reach the highest possible indicators.

The production of flexible automated production systems (GAPS) and of other complex technological equipment consistent with the needs of the machine building industry and exports, must be developed in order to insure the extensive use of vanguard technologies and achieving high productivity and quality. Between 1990 and 2000 the GAPS must account for the main share in the production of technological machines and equipment.

By 1986 the hammer-press machines must reach the average worldwide level in terms of productivity, material intensiveness, energy outlays and reliability indicators. The durability of instruments used in cold and hot processing must be increased.

In order to ensure a high rate of renovation of output in accordance with the requirements of the international and demand of the domestic market we must undertake the accelerated development of capacities and installations

using modern systems for designing and highly productive machines for the prompt production of the necessary inexpensive instruments, attachments and other industrial equipment.

The reliability and competitiveness of electric and motor cars must be improved. Particular attention must be paid to the quality of complementing assemblies, machine units and items. The extent of use of electronics in electric cars must be increased; power outlays must be reduced and speed and lifting capacity must be increased. Motor cars must be able to operate on steeper areas.

During the 9th Five-Year Plan, in terms of their noise, level of toxicity of released gases and fuel expenditures the motor cars must equal the levels reached by our main competitors. We must master the production of electric cars with microprocessor controls and comprehensive automated warehousing facilities and technological lines. No traction batteries of under 1,550 cycles must be produced after 1986.

The metal-intensiveness must be reduced, reliability must be enhanced and technical standards improved through the modernization and perfecting of the designs of agricultural machines.

By the end of the 8th Five-Year Plan, we must master the production of machines for the use of essentially new technologies in agriculture, such as combined soil cultivation machines with which a single machine unit could perform several operations and spraying machines which will drastically reduce the use of chemicals and increase the degree of cultivation.

The heavy machine building industry must master the production of one-of-a-kind machines and comprehensive equipment for the reconstruction, updating and development of the extracting industry, metallurgy, the power industry and the chemical industry. In terms of their level of automation, productivity, metal intensiveness and reliability, such machines must meet contemporary technical standards. To this effect fuller use must be made of the possibilities of developing a modern production base and new technologies and materials.

We must undertake the application of new designs for water heating and energy generating steam boilers which will insure higher efficiency and the more efficient burning of low-calorie lignite coal.

We must improve the design of technological lines for the production of brakes by achieving their higher operational ability and lowering specific fuel outlays.

By improving ship hulls and engines and installing power systems using less fuel, during the 9th Five-Year Plan we must insure in the area of ship building the systematic lowering of operational costs in accordance with the achievements of leading ship builders in the world.

We must increase the level of automation and computerization of the ships; the working conditions must be improved and the size of the crews must be reduced while maintaining a guaranteed reliability.

The weight of the ships must be reduced and, correspondingly, the useful tonnage must be increased by making greater use of low-alloy steels of increased strength. In ship building the coefficient of metal utilization must be improved by 8-10 percent.

During the 9th Five-Year Plan the time needed for processing a ship must be reduced by 20-30 percent by introducing modern technologies and facilities for comprehensive automation of loading and unloading operations. To this effect, by the end of 1986 we must master the production of modern deck cranes and mechanisms.

At the same time, we must improve the reliability of produced machines, equipment, complementing assemblies and units for the food industry; the utilization coefficient of comprehensive lines and installations must reach 85 percent during the 9th Five-Year Plan.

Machine building for biotechnological purposes must be developed at a faster pace. By the end of the 8th Five-Year Plan we must organize the designing and production of a variety of automated fermenting systems, bioreactors, comprehensive biotechnological lines and other specific systems with microprocessor control systems.

By the end of the 8th Five-Year Plan we must master the production of household single- and double-section refrigerators, self-deicing and deep-freeze compartments. By the middle of the 9th Five-Year Plan indicators of outlays of electric power, size, weight, noise and reliability of refrigerator compressors and machine units and household refrigeration equipment must attain the levels of the best producers.

We must increase the production and variety of household radio electronic and electrical household appliances for mass use, such as automatic washing machines, color television sets, cassette players, video cassette players, electric ranges, boilers and others and considerably improve their reliability and design and lower heat losses and electric power consumption. At the same time, we must master the production of new household appliances on a quality level consistent with the best producers in the world.

Drastic improvements in reliability, reducing dimensions and broadening the functional possibilities of items and systems must become the main task in improving the quality of electronic goods.

The quality of personal computers must reach the level of the developed countries. We must standardize the microprocessor systems we produce; small electronic computing systems and memory systems using magnetic disks must reach the average worldwide level.



By the middle of the 9th Five-Year Plan we must organize the production of new microcomputers and controlling microprocessor systems operating at higher speeds and functional possibilities and reliability higher than average worldwide standards. Their serial production must be organized.

During the 9th Five-Year Plan we must organize the production of a new generation of small computers, of large computers with increased productivity, disk memory systems would triple recording density and a system for remote control processing with color graphic terminals and greatly increased exchange speed. The extent of perfect computer work must be increased several hundred percent and meet the requirements of consumers in the respective markets.

The programmed products must increasingly involve the use of modern methods and technological experience and knowledge which allow the efficient solution of complex problems related to the creation of modern technologies and new materials and the automation of production and management. This very year we must undertake the development of a wide network of specialized units and collectives for the production of programmed items in which teachers and students in higher educational institutions, scientific workers, specialists and others must become actively involved. We must increase the share of integral program packets and systems and convert to the extensive use of contemporary industrial programming methods.

Starting with this year we must undertake the development and use of programmed products for laboratory and industrial measurement, analyses, diagnostic and statistical quality control, which make use of the most advanced and efficient methods and solutions. We must develop microprocessor measuring tools and diagnostic systems which, with the help of such programmed products, will provide direct quality control in the course of the production process.

Starting with 1985 we must drastically improve the reliability of the Cross-point automated telephone exchanges. The probability of telephone communications failures must not exceed 2 per thousand. During the 9th Five-Year Plan the communications industry must insure the series production of a third generation of condensing telephone and radio relay equipment and electronic urban automated telephone exchanges.

In accordance with the requirement that electronic equipment must be able to operate under different conditions, we must increase the reliability and improve the other technical characteristics of electronic elements.

During the 9th Five-Year Plan we must master the production of semiconductor memories and microprocessor integral systems with a complexity of 60,000-70,000 transistors, specialized integral systems for digital programmed control of metal cutting machines, semiconductor elements for communications equipment and specialized integral systems as requested by customers. The average period of impeccable work must be no less than 1 million hours.

By the end of the 8th Five-Year Plan we must insure the production of the basic variety of temperature and pressure meters and steel regulating armature for work in aggressive media and at least doubling the time of work without breakdown. During the 9th Five-Year Plan we must master the production of meters recording temperature, pressure and expenditures, based on new physical principles, thus doubling their accuracy and reliability and reducing the use of scarce materials by a factor of 3-4. We must convert to the extensive use of built-up microprocessors in measuring systems so that by the middle of the 9th Five-Year Plan we may master the mass production of automated measuring systems and fully automated scientific and production laboratories.

By the end of 1987 we must upgrade the technical standards and quality of electrical engineering goods with a view to making them part of automated systems. We must develop the production of comprehensive electrical engineering equipment needed in heavy machine building, the power industry and the other national economic sectors and for export. To this purpose we must master the production of new powerful and economic controlled power switches; lightweight transformers for a tension of up to 400 kilovolts; new types of high tension apparatus with approved operational indicators; big electric powered machines with increased efficiency and others.

The quality and reliability of public elevators must be improved.

We must decisively improve the quality and reliability of items such as cylinders, distributors, cog-wheel pumps, filters and others. We must introduce new technologies in the mechanical processing of items and drastically improve the quality of castings, seals, pipes and other parts.

We must produce high quality assemblies and units by the second machine building echelon so that during the 9th Five-Year Plan their average performance without failure may reach 5,000 hours.

In casting, the amount of faulty ferrous metal castings must be lowered to under 4 percent during the 9th Five-Year plan. The share of high-tensile castings must be increased to about one-third of the overall amount and that of quality steels must reach in excess of 45 percent. At the same time, the weight of castings must be reduced by 15-20 percent.

In hammer-pressing production we must increase the use of precise stamping methods.

The amount of goods produced with the help of powder metallurgy methods must reach 50,000 tons per year.

In light industry the efforts must be directed toward mastering goods with a modern range of colors and improved structure, convenience and design.

We must increase the production of fine, smooth and efficient yarns, chemical fibers, lightweight luxury fabrics, knitted goods and clothing. The structure

of the output in the clothing and knitwear industries must be consistent with more durable fashion trends, consumer demand on the domestic market and the requirements of foreign customers.

In order to improve the appearance and practical features of the goods, we must increase the level of whiteness and purity of cotton, woolen and silk fabrics and knitted goods. We must make the soles of winter shoes more waterproof and stronger. The share of first-quality items must reach 92-95 percent.

In the next few years we must increase the share of first-quality goods in the glassware and porcelain-earthenware industry. We must improve the whiteness, form accuracy and strength and increase the production of fine lightweight porcelain-earthenware items and packaging and household glassware. During the 9th Five-Year Plan the quality and design of packaging glassware must be made consistent with the requirements of the food industry.

We must decisively improve the quality of furniture and enrich their variety in accordance with the growing requirements of the domestic and international markets. Particular attention must be paid to the functional nature, design, reliability and veneering of the furniture. We must provide high-quality parts made of plywood, fine and very strong pressed wood tiles, high-grade furniture fabrics, lining and so on. The annual updating of furniture varieties must exceed 25 percent.

The chemical industry must convert to the production of loose nitrogen fertilizers. During the 9th Five-Year Plan it must master the production of fertilizers containing microelements, liquid and slow-acting fertilizers and new plant protection chemicals.

By the end of the 8th Five-Year Plan the lead content in automobile gasolines must be reduced and the production of ethyl-free gasoline mastered. We must considerably improve the quality and increase the variety and color range of plastics.

During the 9th Five-Year Plan we must master the production of new chemical fibers with improved physical and chemical indicators, greater absorption capacity, reduced dirt absorption, lasting antistatic features, light resistant, etc.

We must increase the durability of tires for heavy-duty, passenger cars and electric cars. The quality must be improved and the variety of dyes, auxiliary textile compounds and artificial leathers for the haberdashery industry must be improved.

In the areas of pharmaceuticals and the cosmetics industry we must improve the qualities of analgin and other antipiretics. We must increase the power of antibiotics and the content of surface-active substances in shampoos. Particular attention must be paid to the packaging and preservation of the fragrance in perfumes and cosmetics.

In cellulose and paper production we must accelerate the use of vanguard technologies. Significant improvements must be made in the physical and mechanical features of paper for writing, newsprint and packaging. Decisive improvements must be made in the quality of packaging made of corrugated cardboard, cardboard and paper, paying particular attention to manufacturing accuracy, the aesthetic appearance, moistproof qualities, strength and full consistency with the requirements of domestic and foreign consumers.

During the 9th Five-Year Plan the efforts in ferrous metallurgy must be focused on increasing the share of high-quality rolled metals. We must develop minimetallurgy. We must continue to master the production of new brands of carbon and alloyed structural, high-tensile, stainless and other quality steels for machine building, construction and the needs of other ferrous metal consumers. More extensive use must be made of vacuuming, blowing with inert gasses, continuous steel casting, and comprehensive automation of steel producing units and rolled metal capacities. The share of rolled metal goods with thermal, mechanical and other finishing types of processing must reach 20 percent of the overall output. The production of the finished metallurgical items for machine building and construction must be increased significantly.

The production of high-grade and special steels, including nitrogenized steels, smelted with gas counter pressure, must be developed. This must be the basis for reducing material-intensiveness and improving the quality of metal structures and the production of the machine building industry.

In nonferrous metallurgy, before the end of the 8th Five-Year Plan we must increase the amount of copper extracted in the course of concentration and increase the share of high-quality rolled heavy and lightweight nonferrous metals. During the 9th Five-Year Plan the share of high-grade copper, brass, zinc and aluminum rolled metals must be increased.

The comprehensive and extensive processing of nonmineral rolled materials must be increased. The production of finely dispersed kaolin for paper lining and dry graded sand for metal casting must be mastered. The production of monocrystals and dispersed materials and the use of waste mineral products must be achieved.

In power industry the reliability of the power system must be increased and the number and average length of power failures must be reduced. The reliability of power supplies consistent with the type of consumer use must be insured. In order to maintain a normal tension the electric circuits of the consumers must be modernized and the necessary compensating systems installed. The ash content of coal delivered to the population and the degree of crumbling of briquettes must be reduced by improving the technology used in coal concentration and the production of briquettes.

The production and improvement of the environment must become a prime concern of state and economic bodies and organizations in industry. During the 9th Five-Year Plan we must undertake the extensive use of wasteless and waste-free

technologies. We must insure the efficient elimination of sulfur and nitrogen oxides, dust and other pollutants in gas emissions by improving technologies and applying modern filtering systems. We must considerably reduce the volume of sewage waters through recirculation and the building of treatment systems. We must apply technologies for the utilization of solid waste such as pyrite dross, phosphogypsum, ash, slag, clinker and others. Disturbed areas in soil must be promptly and qualitatively recultivated.

In the food industry priority must be given to the production of goods with improved nutritional content, cooked and semicooked meals, and luxury and delicatessen goods.

From the very beginning of the 9th Five-Year plan, 40-50 percent of the variety must be renovated on the basis of the latest achievements of domestic research and development of the food industry and nutritional science and the purchasing of licenses and know-how.

The production of precooked and semiprecooked meals, children's dietetic and health food, and semifinished goods and products with a higher degree of readiness for consumption must be developed at a faster pace. Using the advantages offered by modern large-series industrial output, we must insure the optimal correlation between the high and stable quality of such products and their low production cost and competitive prices, making them advantageous for use by public catering institutions and at home.

Production capacities in the food industry must be updated as a basis for the use of modern technological equipment which will enable us extensively to apply advanced technologies and produce high-quality new food products as good as those produced by the leading countries in the world.

In order to preserve the biological and nutritional value of agricultural raw materials and food products, by the end of the five-year plan, we must complete most of the country's unified refrigeration and silage-warehousing systems.

Bread and bakery goods must be made from flour consisting of about 30 percent strong wheat. Quality improvement additives must be used and the technology must be decisively improved. This five-year plan we must undertake a radical updating of the variety and packaging of dairy goods and canned fruits and vegetables. This must be combined with drastic improvements in their quality and enhancement of their biological value. In order to enrich nutritional value and variety, starting with the 9th Five-Year Plan we must apply the superfiltering system in the production of new varieties of sour milk products and cheeses. During the 9th Five-Year Plan we must master the aseptic bottling and packaging longer lasting fruit juices and milk.

We must increase the production of confectionery goods and snacks with a lower sugar content but enriched with natural juice and vegetable fillers, vegetable and milk proteins and other valuable biological additives.

We must increase the production of low calorie and diet refreshing and energizing nonalcoholic beverages based on local fruit and herb concentrates. By the end of the five-year plan their share must reach 80 percent of the overall production of nonalcoholic beverages.

The share of luxury, original and special beverages must reach 35-40 percent at the very beginning of the 9th Five-Year Plan.

We must increase the production of high-quality dairy and meat products, canned fruit and vegetables and wines and alcoholic beverages with controlled and geographic names of origin.

The production of food products with the trademark of the producing plant must be expanded and developed as an important factor in establishing effective bilateral contacts with the marketplace. Starting with the 9th Five-Year Plan most of the commodities sold on the domestic market must bear the trademark of the producing plant.

By the end of the 9th Five-Year Plan the problem of fully satisfying the requirements of the food industry for new types of functional and aesthetically packaged materials and packaging must be resolved completely.

New species, strains and hybrids of plants, new animal breeds and technological solutions which will insure high-quality and economically profitable productivity must be applied at a faster pace in agriculture.

In crop growing we must apply new strains and hybrids with high consumer qualities and increased resistance to diseases, pests and adverse climatic conditions, which would guarantee high yields. We must provide standardized seeds and high-quality planting materials by applying new systems for testing and maintaining strains and hybrids and using new seed production methods.

Starting with the 9th Five-Year Plan, the following must be achieved in terms of the individual types of crops: wheat: we must increase the use of the strong wheat strains which will yield grain with more than 12.5 percent protein, more than 25 percent wet gluten and a high content of irreplaceable amino acids which will insure improved biochemical and technological qualities of the flour with a baking power in excess of 60 units; hard wheat: the needs of the country must be met by growing grain with 14-16 percent protein, more than 28 percent wet gluten and more than 80 percent glassiness; brewing barley: 12 percent protein and 78-79 percent extract content and, beyond 1990, 11.5 percent protein and over 80 percent extract content; feed barley: 14 percent protein; grain corn: 10-11 percent protein content; soy beans: more than 42 percent proteins; sunflower: fat content in excess of 45 percent; sugar beets: 17 percent sugar content; tobacco: upgrading the quality by increasing the share of grade A tobacco; alfalfa hay: 18-20 percent proteins; fruits and vegetables with a high content of dry substances, vitamins and sugar, improved taste, and high transportability and preservation.

By the end of the 8th Five-Year Plan changes must be made in the technology used in crop growing and a higher quality of agricultural raw materials must be achieved in order to improve the quality characteristics of finished industrial commodities.

Based on the experience of agroecological brigades, by the end of the 8th Five-Year Plan differentiated farming systems must be extensively applied in the individual agroecological parts of the country, with intensive crop rotation and industrial crop-growing technologies. This will ensure the better use of the natural qualities and resources in achieving higher qualitative and quantitative indicators.

Particular attention should be paid to chemization through the application of scientific norms for the use of chemical fertilizers, macrofertilizers and microfertilizers and growth regulators and controlled yields with highest possible quality. Extensive use must be made of integrated plant protection in the struggle against diseases, pests and weeds. The harmful effect of chemization on products, soil fertility, animals and people must be restricted to a minimum. Starting with the 9th Five-Year Plan we must entirely convert to low-volume, super low-volume and electrostatic spraying.

In animal husbandry we must ensure the production of pork with thin lard, of cow and sheep milk with high protein content and wool and hides consistent with the requirements of the woolen textile, leather and hide industries. By the end of the 8th Five-Year Plan the share of the animal husbandry output of the first and extra grade quality must be the following: milk, 95-98 percent; slaughtered livestock, 85-90 percent; and eggs, 85-90 percent.

We must ensure the production of high-quality breeding stock with genetic productivity features such as more than 5,000 liters of milk per cow, 150-180 liters of milk per sheep and 240 eggs per laying hen; the average fertility per 100 breeding stock must be 86-90 calves, 111-120 lambs and 1,700-1,800 pigs.

Selection and breeding work must be concentrated on the creation and improvement of highly productive specialized breeds and hybrids of cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry for the production of milk, meat, eggs and wool. They must be disease-resistant and have a long economic lifespan. We must systematically increase the transplantation of embryos in cattle breeding with a view to accelerating the breed development process and developing animals with highly productive qualities.

Starting with the beginning of the 9th Five-Year Plan we must undertake the use of systems for early detection of pregnancy and controlled development of young breeding stock; industrial technologies must be applied for the intensive raising of the livestock under natural conditions and on the basis of rich nutrition.

This very year we must begin radically to reorganize the veterinary-prophylactic system for the protection of the animals, by applying new and more efficient biological preparations and medicines with lower harmful side effects.

We must ensure the technical retooling of agriculture and the comprehensive mechanization and automation of production processes by giving priority to the use of combined machines and technological lines for the entire crop rotation process. We must ensure the timely and qualitative harvesting of barley in 5-6 days; wheat, 8-10 days; corn for grain, 20-25 days; sunflower, 8-10 days; and the first mowing of alfalfa for hay, 8-10 days.

Improving the qualitative composition and structure of forests must take place mainly by planting more valuable domestic and foreign species and using seedlings of selected elite natural and artificially developed forms and strains; increasing the amount of individual cuts and developing tall mixed coniferous and deciduous forests. We must increase the use of methods for reducing the time for the production of industrially useful timber and improving the comprehensive useful functions of forests.

In construction, before the end of the 8th Five-Year Plan we must radically change the approach to ensuring high quality, ranging from planning and designing to the production of finished items such as buildings and installations, technological capacities and various items. The investor must become the main coordinator of the entire investment process. The quality of the blueprint and the final construction product as well as cost estimates must be based on technical and economic data supported by scientific criteria and comprehensive state standards. The investor must bear full responsibility for standards of technical and economic assignments. Designers and state experts must be responsible for the quality of the blueprint and the designer must be responsible for the consistency between the cost estimate of the project and the amount approved on the basis of the technical and economic assignment. Design payment and incentive must be directly related to design quality.

Designing must ensure the efficient use of the latest achievements of scientific and technical progress in the implementation of the investment process and, on this basis, achieve the high quality of construction output, reducing the weight of buildings and equipment, shortening construction time, reducing construction costs and maintaining high technical standards of capacities and high quality with low production costs of items and services in using such capacities.

By the end of the 8th Five-Year Plan we must create the necessary economic and organizational prerequisites for enhancing the level of technological designing, which is of leading significance in the application of the latest equipment, technology and production organization. We must ensure the unity and reciprocal subordination of technological and architectural-construction planning in order to achieve high functional-operational and architectural-aesthetic qualities of buildings and installations.

Scientific research and design must be focused essentially on resolving the comprehensive problems of developing essentially new methods, technologies, materials, items and structures consistent with the requirement of industrial construction methods. The activities of creative and scientific and technical associations in this area must be organized on a planned basis and their assignments must become an inseparable part of the programs for scientific and technical development instruction.



By the end of 1984 we must complete an overall survey of and improve existing construction systems and nomenclatures. Catalogue designing based on elements and a single modular coordination and technological standardization of construction materials, elements, complementing goods and parts with high-quality characteristics must be developed at a faster pace. On this basis we must extensively apply automated and multivariant designing.

By the end of the 8th Five-Year Plan we must have developed a system for experimental testing of design solutions for construction systems using prototype buildings and construction structures. During the 9th Five-Year Plan the necessary material facilities for their experimental testing must be developed.

During the 9th Five-Year Plan we must considerably expand variety and improve the quality of construction materials and complementing goods, ensuring high-level physical-mechanical and aesthetic indicators, durability and factory completion. We must improve the structure and increase the variety of construction materials and items by organizing the production of gasconcrete, extruded asbestos cement walls, gypsum board, heat, water and sound isolating materials and items, glass, new types of windows and doors, sanitation items, materials and goods for outside lining and facing, paints, glues, chemical additives, polymers, anticorrosion lining and others. During the 8th and at the beginning of the 9th Five-Year Plan priority must be given to the production of water, heat and soundproof materials. We must decree the variety of the produced cement by mastering the production of high-strength and other varieties of special cements and increasing additives to the 25 percent level. The expansion of the raw material base must take place through the more extensive use of industrial waste and secondary raw materials for which stimulating prices must be set.

The quality of woodwork must reach the level of the advanced countries, pay particular attention to its reliability, density, functionality and design. Extensive use must be made of polymers and other materials which ensure rapid quality improvements.

The share of industrially produced commodities in construction must increase by no less than 40-50 percent and of series-manufactured and specialized items by a factor of 3.5-4.

The conversion of construction into an assembly process is the main way to improve the quality of construction and installation work. We must convert to a mass efficient consolidation and block assembling of construction items, elements, structures and technological equipment on the basis of modular coordination, standardization and set manufacturing with improved completion at the plant and technological production and assembly standards. In addition to large panels, other technologies must be developed in housing construction which will ensure high labor productivity, quality and reliability of housing.

We must ensure the accelerated development of construction with metal structures so that by 1990 it may more than double and, in terms of built-up areas, increase by a factor of more than 2.6. During the 9th Five-Year Plan

and through the year 2000 we must increase the growth rates of construction using metal structures and reach the level of the developed countries by providing the necessary building, metallurgical, machine-building and chemical items and materials.

By the end of the 8th Five-Year Plan we must substantially improve the overall advance preparations for construction and installation projects, such as drafting a construction program, resource and design support and equipment, technological, organizational and economic preparations. The entire technological process in construction must be based on the assembly line principle and other progressive methods with the full use of the brigade organization of labor and piece-rate system. Priority must be given in the development of equipment and technological sets and supplying the brigades with mechanized facilities and tools for construction and installation projects, finishing operations in particular.

The organization of the construction sites and work area standards must be made consistent with the requirements of stipulated technologies and the socialist organization of labor.

Conditions must be created for limiting and gradually eliminating other productive and substandard manual labor, overtime and work by the brigade leaders in carrying out construction and installation projects. A list must be drawn up of the varieties of work in which manual labor may be allowed for purposes of special quality requirements. A legal solution must be found for problems related to the more flexible use in construction of extended shift working time (based on the season and the nature of the projects) without changes in the overall length of the annual working time.

A single criterion governing the quality of finished construction output must be introduced, based on the quality as approved in the design and the state standards and norms. The question of extending guarantee periods and eliminating shortcomings within a specific period of time must be resolved on a legal basis. Guarantees must be mandatory and economically coercive in terms of the performers.

A unified system aimed at improving the quality of repairs, technical services and production and supply of spare parts for construction and the construction materials industry must be developed through associations, cooperation and other methods. The means and methods for subscription services must be systematically applied.

The organization of and approach to the work of the control bodies in construction must be reorganized. Priority must be given to the use of preventive control and the direct participation of control bodies in grading projects, the output of industrial enterprises, the preparatory base and the implementation of the various types of construction and installation projects.

Daily control and acceptance of the various types of construction and installation work must be applied in accordance with the technology and quality stipulated in the design. Consistency and an uncompromising attitude must be manifested by rejecting and not paying for substandard work, projects, stages and subprojects until the shortcomings have been eliminated by the culprits.

A supradepartmental state technical control of designing, production of construction materials and complementing goods and doing construction and installation work must be created.

Starting with the 9th Five-Year Plan a state review must be organized as a result of which a state prize for the highest quality of finished products in designing, construction and production of construction materials will be periodically awarded. A special high-quality emblem must be created for this purpose.

Conditions must be created to enhance the social prestige of the building profession. By the middle of the 9th Five-Year Plan we must eliminate the lag in the professional training and qualification and the professional age group structure of cadres in construction behind future requirements.

## 2. In Services

Decisive quality and standard improvements in services are among the main directions in the implementation of the party's social policy at the current stage of building mature socialism. This requires the following:

Completing within a short time the system of public services, which will ensure the comprehensive and proportional development of all services and their high and stable quality;

Creating conditions which will ensure the high profitability of all paid services. Gradually and on the basis of specific requirements, individuals may be allowed to provide some unprofitable services. The activities of the private sector must be organized in direct relation to the public sector by concluding contracts between state and cooperative enterprises and individual workers, employees and pensioners who, without using hired labor, would operate projects, workshops, studios, stores and others;

Improving the management of public services by combining the territorial with the sectorial management principle, giving priority to the territorial principle and applying the sociostate principle.

The share of individuals providing services in the overall number of people employed in the national economy must increase from 33 percent in 1982 to about 50 percent by the year 2000.

During the 8th and 9th Five-Year Plans domestic trade must be developed on a qualitatively new basis so that it may be consistent with the increased possibilities of the economy and greater needs and requirements of the working people. To this effect:

We must ensure rhythmical market supplies of varied and high-quality consumer goods in accordance with fluctuating consumer demand. Particular attention is to be paid to improving the structure of commodity stocks;

The management of commodity stocks must be directly related to consumer demand through the organization of a unified production-trade coding of

commodities, the use of microcomputer recording and processing equipment for the main trading items. By the end of the 9th Five-Year Plan we must introduce the electronic processing of data related to trade processes;

Radical improvements must be made in commodity circulation and sales through the extensive use of comprehensive mechanization and automation of trade processes and use of palette and container technologies in commodity processing, from the production enterprise to the store;

The comprehensive use of progressive service forms must be accelerated, such as self-service, sales based on samples and catalogues, open display of commodities, ambulant trade, home deliveries, use of vending machines, etc.;

By the end of the 9th Five-Year Plan the rayon general store in conurbation systems must become the main type of commercial establishment which will ensure the comprehensive satisfaction of the needs of the population for commodities and services, transportation of goods purchased and services. It must set up branches in settlements, residential districts and plants. The efforts of state, cooperative and company stores of production organizations must join efforts in the implementation of this task;

By the end of the 9th Five-Year Plan trade stores for comprehensive house furnishings must be opened in all okrug centers and in the larger cities.

The necessary conditions for scientific rational nutrition must be provided, as one of the decisive prerequisites for strengthening the health, ability to work and lifespan of the people. This requires the following:

Consistent scientific nutrition based on the physiological needs of the body for the various age and professional population groups;

By the end of the 9th Five-Year Plan conditions for providing organized meals to anyone who so desires must be created with the help of public cafeterias. Particular attention must be paid to dietetic and prophylactic nutrition;

The public catering system must prepare and extensively offer meals based on Bulgarian national cuisine.

By the end of the 9th Five-Year Plan public catering must be integrated with the food industry and cooking meals at home. The sale of semicooked and cooked meals for use at home must be expanded.

By the end of the 8th Five-Year Plan certain steps must be taken in the field of tourism, international tourism in particular, such as decisively to enhance service standards. The criterion will be the level of services provided by the developing countries participating in the international tourist market.

The further significant expansion of consumer services must be ensured by improving their quality and service standards. This requires the following:

The development of consumer services must continue to be based on laws in accordance with the functional types of settlements. We must increase the

variety of offered services to 600 different types during the 9th Five-Year Plan and ensuring all services needed by the population during the 10th Five-Year Plan;

All industrial enterprises, agroindustrial complexes and construction and other organizations must become even more involved in providing consumer services. We must undertake the creation of service associations in the conurbation systems;

By the end of the 8th Five-Year Plan organizations which will recruit for providing consumer services students, housewives and workers and specialists in their free time for providing consumer services in the conurbation systems;

The necessary conditions for the extensive development of self-services based on "do-it-yourself" systems must be created;

The quality of services and service standards must be decisively improved by observing the stipulations of speed, accuracy, reliability, ergonomy and aesthetics;

The consumer service combines must be reorganized into a new type of institution which will combine accepting orders with providing fast services in the presence of the customer.

Systematic concern must be devoted for the development of the communal economy and the quality of communal services must be enhanced. This must become a task not only for the management of conurbation systems but of all enterprises and organizations on their territory. The participation of the population in the development urbanization and improving the hygiene of settlements must be expanded.

During the 8th and 9th Five-Year Plans priority must be given to resolving the problems of quality water and power supplies of conurbation systems, paving roads and streets, landscaping and ensuring the overall improvement of sanitary and hygiene conditions of settlements.

We must improve the organization for maintaining housing facilities and all systems and installations within the communal economy. We must improve the material facilities of the enterprises and organizations which manage them. Particular attention must be paid to the accelerated qualitative development of construction-repair population services.

The quality of transportation services for the national economy and population must be quickly made consistent with the development of social requirements and the high demands of the current stage in building mature socialism.

This five-year plan efforts in the area of passenger transportation must be directed toward reducing traveling time and significantly improving the convenience, comfort and standards of services. Transportation services must be expanded and made more varied and a high degree of traffic safety must be ensured.

The processes related to information services, seat reservations, ticket sales, passenger luggage and commercial servicing and cleaning of stations and vehicles must be mechanized and automated. By the end of the 9th Five-Year Plan the automated passenger reservation system must cover all domestic airlines, express and fast trains and buses traveling in the main directions; by the end of the 10th Five-Year Plan it must be extended to the remaining interurban transportation facilities.

In freight haulage we must increase the level of prompt, rhythmical and comprehensive satisfaction of the needs of shippers for full transportation services. The normative deadlines for commodity deliveries must be reduced to an economically expedient level.

By the end of the 8th Five-Year Plan norms and indicators on the quality of transportation services must be developed, consistent with the best achievements of socialist and developed capitalist countries in Europe and the stages through which they can be reached must be defined. We must undertake the use of standards governing the basic types of transportation services.

During the 9th Five-Year Plan we must increase the number of freight and passenger railroad cars and motor carriages suitable for high speeds, and fast and comfortable buses for interurban transportation, small and all-terrain buses for border and mountainous areas, and proper sea and river boats for business travel and tourism. We must accelerate the use of large buses and trolley buses in the large cities. Particular attention must be paid to improving the quality of passenger transportation in the capital.

We must reduce outlays of labor, energy and cost of freight haulage by increasing the share of rail transports. During the 9th Five-Year Plan we must undertake the laying of new, highly efficient railroad tracks.

Problems related to protecting the environment from the harmful effect of automotive transportation must be resolved faster. As early as the 9th Five-Year Plan they must be reduced to the admissible norms for the capital and the large okrug centers.

We must develop on an accelerated basis the foundations and improve the organization of repairing and maintaining transportation vehicles and ensuring the high technical readiness and safety of the traffic.

Conditions must be created to increase the speed of traffic of public transport in the large cities by modernizing the street network, applying optimal transportation systems and developing separate high-speed tracks.

We must apply faster comprehensive systems for the automation and centralized control of train traffic and automated systems for bus control and traffic. Open sea ships must be equipped with terminals for satellite radio communications.

During the 9th Five-Year Plan we must complete the overall development of an automated air traffic control system over the country's territory and in the areas of international airports; we must develop an integrated automated

system for optimizing and efficiently controlling the national and regional development of mass freight haulage.

Qualitatively and quantitatively communications services must be made consistent with the needs of socioeconomic, political and cultural life and national economic management.

During the 9th Five-Year Plan we must improve the satisfaction of the needs of the national economy and the population for basic telephone, telegraph and mail services. By the end of the 9th Five-Year Plan the overall telephone density must reach 25 to 27 sets per 100 population and 50 telephone sets for the capital. We must develop automatic dialing from the centers to all conurbation systems in the country. More than 80 percent of the correspondents must be delivered on the same or the next day while the daily press must be delivered on the day of its publication.

By the end of the 9th Five-Year Plan we must achieve the full coverage of the country with high-quality television signals and radio programs operating on long and medium wave lengths.

We must begin gradually to provide new, higher quality communications services, such as automated international and transcontinental telegraph and telephone communications, facsimiles, telex services and others.

The international and interurban long-range communications network of the country must be developed at a faster pace on the basis of contemporary transmission and switching equipment and technology. Priority must be given to the development of the capital as an important national and international transit telecommunications center.

Mass use must be made of systems for the automatic testing of communications equipment; automated systems for control and maintenance of communications systems, managing money transfer and cash activities and the distribution of printed matter.

The services provided by the State Savings Bank, which must become a bank for the population in terms of form and content, must reach a qualitatively new standard. Its functions related to working people's accounts, savings and loans, must be increasingly expanded.

We must ensure the further development and advancement of socialist health care, recreation and sports and decisively enhance their quality.

As the main factor in protecting the health and ability to work of the people, prevention must be extensively applied in labor collectives, schools, housing complexes and families and become more closely related to mass physical culture and rest. The quality of prevention must be raised to a much higher level which would drastically restrict and eliminate the causes and conditions for illness.

The quality of medical services in enterprises, schools, establishments and conurbation systems must be improved. We must improve the structure and

nature of medical aid in them and in the separate areas and urban polyclinics. We must ensure the procurement of the necessary apparatus, equipment and materials for fast analysis of peripheral blood and biochemical, cardiological, X-ray and other tests.

Emergency medical aid must be improved. By the end of the 9th Five-Year Plan we must complete the development of its material base and create the necessary teams and special wards.

The treatment of some illnesses at home must be regulated and organized by the end of the 8th Five-Year Plan.

Infant and general mortality and the mortality rate by age group, particularly in the ages between 40 and 49, mortality after surgery and with cardiac infarcts and brain hemorrhages must be significantly reduced through comprehensive improvements in the quality of health services; professional and viral diseases and cases of infectious hepatitis must be reduced.

We must improve population supplies of pharmaceuticals and hygiene materials. Gradually, by the end of the 9th Five-Year Plan we must convert to free drugs to chronically and severely ill patients and children of preschool age.

By the end of the 8th Five-Year Plan we must develop specific norms for labor hygiene and safety of students, applicable not only to their health services but fiscal development as well.

We must develop on a broad base contractual relations between medical units and economic organizations for providing health services, making active use of enterprise funds.

By the end of the 8th Five-Year Plan efficient measures must be taken decisively to improve the quality and standards of services provided by secondary medical personnel.

We must expand and improve the health education of the people. Medical services, mass physical culture and recreation must be used comprehensively in shaping individuals with high conscientiousness and responsibility for the protection of their own health and that of people around them.

Methods such as short rests and relaxation, excursions, use of active body-building systems and recovery and treatment procedures and others must be developed extensively. Recreation must become one of the prime concerns of economic organizations.

We must broaden, enrich and improve the variety of ways and means aimed at the fuller satisfaction of the needs of the population and, particularly, the children, students and young people, for physical exercises, sports and hiking. We must improve the system of mass physical culture and sports and eliminate departmental restrictions in the use of sports facilities. We must ensure the production of small-sized equipment for physical culture at home.



Administrative services to the population must be radically reorganized and raised to a new qualitative level.

The necessary administrative, personnel, material and other conditions must be created for making mandatory services by establishments, enterprises, organizations and people's councils, covering all administrative services without involving the personal participation of the citizens. The sociostate principle must be applied in such activities and efficient coordination must be reached among all interested bodies and public organizations. We must radically reduce the number of documents demanded of the citizens and simplify their content.

Administrative services must become more accessible. It must be brought as closely as possible to places of work and residences. Servicing functions must be transferred from central departments to their local units and branches or the people's councils and the large municipalities. Modern forms of administrative services must be comprehensively applied, such as requesting necessary documents by telephone and delivering them at places of work or at home.

The material-technical and information base of administrative services must be improved. The processing and submitting to citizens the information they need must be increasingly automated. During the 9th Five-Year Plan departmental and, in the 10th Five-Year Plan, all systems of administrative services must be integrated.

The quality and efficiency with which justice is meted out must be improved decisively.

The State Arbitration Authority and the prosecutor's office must intensify their comprehensive control and supervision in the struggle against producing defective and substandard goods. The prosecutor's office supervision over the observance of the laws by the control organs must be improved.

Stronger measures must be taken by the law enforcement authorities in relation to penal, civil, contractual, administrative, disciplinary and financial liability for violations of legal acts and economic contracts related to the quality of goods and services.

The forms of documents used by the judicial, prosecutor's and investigative organs must be standardized and simplified; an automated system for data processing and providing citizens with necessary information must be introduced.

The law enforcement bodies must energize their activities for the prevention of crimes and other delinquencies, extensively relying on the assistance of state bodies and public organizations. They must promote overall improvements in the social prevention system.

### 3. The Spiritual Area

The April policy of the BCP in the spiritual area is characterized by steady concern for upgrading the quality and social efficiency of science, education

and artistic culture and enhancing their role in overall social life. This policy yielded and continues to yield rich results. Priceless experience has been acquired of basic importance in terms of the theory and practice of building socialism.

The resolutions of the 12th Party Congress on the further development of mature socialism and the overall solution of quality problems assign to the entire spiritual area the strategic task of decisively improving the quality and social efficiency of scientific, educational and artistic creation activities, the development of a new type of relations among culture, labor and production and seeing to it that spiritual activities have an increasingly active influence on socioeconomic developments. Substantial changes must be made in the cultural standards of the people, the conscientiousness, creative development and social activeness of the working people and the comprehensive development of the individual as a person and as the main productive force.

The solution of these problems requires improvements in the management of processes taking place in spiritual life through the even fuller development and full utilization of the great opportunities provided by the sociostate and state-social principles.

The line of most closely linking science, education and artistic culture with the life of the people and the struggle for building mature socialism must be pursued on an even broader scale and greater variety. The class-party approach and criteria in assessing phenomena and trends in the development of the spiritual area and the entire society must be applied systematically and firmly. Even more energetic work must be done for the ideological shaping of the young generation and all working people and blocking any attempts at exerting an ideological or political influence alien to the nature of our society. As in the past, we shall continue to study and master the spiritual experience and best global achievements, above all those of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries in the socialist commonwealth. We must improve the party's leadership in this area and enhance the role of the party organizations. Particular attention must be paid to improving the quality and efficiency of Bulgarian contributions to contemporary global cultural processes.

In accordance with the new concepts and approaches developed by the party in recent years on the basis of our own and foreign experience, the intensification and integration of processes and activities in science, education, artistic culture and the mass information must be continued. The BCP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers must take a system of measures to strengthen integration ties and interaction among these areas of social life with a view to achieving broad and lasting scientific-education and cultural upbringing results and make full and efficient use of our spiritual potential which is tremendous in terms of the scale of our country.

Attention must be focused on the quality aspects of artistic creativity and overall cultural activities and on the even fuller and organic combination of vivid communist idea-mindedness of works and class and party criteria in the assessment of artistic facts and the national character of socialist art

combined with high professional skill in the creation and dissemination of cultural values and the innovation, broad and varied nature of individual styles based on socialist realism.

Further work must be concentrated on the highly artistic recreation of socialist contemporaneity, of the positive character and the active person--creator of social and scientific and technical progress--on the basis of highly artistic, broad and true class-party positions. We need new artistic discoveries and masterpieces which will reveal the great truth of modern life and the historical optimism of the builders of mature socialism. We need a vivid and impressive depiction of the hero of our time, who will be close in spirit to present-day generations and an example for emulation.

The necessary political, organizational and creative-professional measures must be taken to ensure the further reorganization of literary-artistic criticism and its true establishment as a prime instrument and an efficient method of party guidance of the artistic-creative process.

Major changes must be made in the work on the ideological and political upbringing and professional improvement of creative workers of all generations, the young artistic-creative intelligentsia in particular.

The youth will remain in the center of aesthetic-educational and overall cultural activities. Using the means of science, education, art and culture, we must develop in the young generation an accurate Marxist-Leninists outlook and accurate value orientations. We must develop the ability to change reality in accordance with the objective laws, including those of beauty. Particular attention should be paid to the question of variety and quality of cultural entertainment and the development of love and respect for national cultural traditions and values and exposure to the great accomplishment of the human spirit.

By the end of the 8th Five-Year Plan we must develop a new method and, starting with the 9th, undertake unified socioeconomic and cultural planning based on the territorial and production principle. Problems of science, education and artistic culture and of the aesthetic upbringing and cultural and technical standards of the working people must become an inseparable part of the unified plan for socioeconomic development of the country and the counter-plans of enterprises, economic organizations, conurbation systems and okrugs.

The further democratization and decentralization of cultural life must be focused on decisively enhancing the quality and efficiency of cultural services to the population in the conurbation systems and labor collectives, particularly among the youth. Systematic concern must be shown to eliminate the uneven distribution of cultural values and major voids in the culture of individual social and age groups and in some areas. The activities of professional cultural institutes and amateur performances must be planned in a new way. Some of their manifestations must appear in labor collectives and in the small and remote settlements in the country.

We must become more active in ensuring the overall improvement in environmental aesthetics. We must develop synthesis and interaction between architecture and the other arts in order to achieve greater harmony and beauty in

recreation, working and living areas. An irreconcilable struggle must be waged against all manifestations of poor taste and tastelessness and those who violate the aesthetic and moral norms of our society.

The quality and efficiency of the spiritual area increasingly depend on making optimal material and technical, financial and cadre efforts to make use of the latest accomplishments of the scientific and technical revolution.

During the 9th Five-Year Plan the efforts must be concentrated on the accelerated development and modernizing of the material base for spiritual activities in Sofia, the okrug centers and the big cities. We must ensure the use of new technical means for the dissemination of cultural values and modernizing the tools for professional and amateur art, motion pictures, book publishing and distribution, library work and reading rooms and the development, production and dissemination of video equipment, video cassettes and video programs for the needs of the population, the entertainment institutions and cultural establishments. Particular attention must be paid to the content and technical quality of radio and television programs. The expected changes which will occur with direct satellite television transmissions must be taken into consideration. New printing equipment, particularly photo offset and rolled color offset printing, must be applied.

The necessary quantitative and qualitative changes must be made in training cadres for the arts and culture and steps must be taken to surmount the disproportions which have developed here in terms of cadre availability in some cultural areas and in territorial cadre distribution.

#### Quality Problems Must Become the Focal Point in the Work of Party and Public Bodies and Organizations

The main thing now is for quality improvements to become the core of the work of party and public bodies and organizations.

This raises great requirements toward the organizational and ideological activities of the party and the public organizations. Their efficiency largely depends on making decisive improvements in the quality of party work, of party management above all.

The content and entire arsenal of methods, approaches and means for party-organizational work must be made more fully consistent with the requirements and needs for decisive improvements in quality everywhere and in everything. This requires the following:

First. A political approach must be systematically applied in the struggle for upgrading quality. The ways and means of action inherent in the party must be used even more efficiently and perfected steadily. The party bodies and organizations must provide comprehensive political management of all processes and phenomena which determine the quality of labor, goods and services; political, organizational and educational activities must be carried out in all units of the political system, guaranteeing its proper functioning, development and improvement.

The political approach must be applied together with the economic approach. The party bodies and organizations must use political-organizational means in erecting a barrier to block bureaucratic work methods which hinder objective laws and which are inadmissible in resolving a problem such as the quality of goods and services and ensure a systematic application of the economic approach and its mechanism.

In the efforts to upgrade quality, the party bodies and organizations must actively encourage, support and protect cadres which show daring, initiative and innovativeness and are ready to assume creative risks and responsibilities.

Party control over the work of state, economic and other management bodies and leading cadres must be improved in order to upgrade quality and create conditions for the development of their independence and activeness and prevent the takeover and duplication of their functions.

Intraparty life must be democratized further. The responsibility of party members and principle-mindedness in their interrelationships must be strengthened; the self-exigency of party bodies and organizations concerning the level of their own work must be increased. The content of their activities must be enriched with problems of labor quality, youth of vanguard technologies and application of domestic and foreign leading experience. Their activities among labor collectives must be organized and carried out on this basis.

Second. The quality of the work and management of local party bodies must be enhanced. The contemporary style of their work must be distinguished by great competence, practicality, organization and discipline. They must struggle against paper shuffling and increase control over the prompt implementation of decisions.

The tasks of the okrug party committees and the requirements governing their work will be greatly increased. They must act as the political headquarters in the struggle for high quality everywhere and in everything. They must guide overall life in the okrugs in this direction comprehensively and competently.

The okrug party committees must pay greater attention to the accelerated application of the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution. They must sum up systematically and profoundly the positive experience acquired in the efforts to achieve high quality and its steady improvement; they must create the necessary political and organizational prerequisites for the conversion of this experience into mass practice; they must steadily improve the upbringing, growth and distribution of cadres, taking into consideration their skill in leading labor collectives; they must develop and encourage the creative principle in the work of cadres; they must provide systematic political control over their activities; they must develop in them a high feeling of party and social duty in the struggle for improving quality everywhere and in everything.

The work standards of obshtina, rayon, city and general rural party committees must be enhanced further. They must increasingly master their functions as political leaders of conurbation systems in order to be able to mobilize the working people and the population in the struggle for high quality; they must steadily assert their organizational-performing and control activities in order to ensure the qualitative implementation of party decisions and tasks.

The main direction in raising the level and efficiency of the work of obshtina party committees is transferring the center of their activities to the primary party organizations. They must provide conditions and prerequisites for steady and purposeful political and organizational work by the primary party organizations among labor collectives and develop their organizational, political, production and social activeness; they must live with the feelings of the working people, the frontrankers and specialists, the rationalizers and inventors; they must take into consideration the views and suggestions aimed at decisively improving the quality of output, services and labor and the working and living environment.

Third. The role of the primary party organizations must be enhanced further in the struggle for improving quality.

The primary party organization must develop as the generator and bearer of the new, as the leading force which supports innovators and frontrankers and those who do high quality and highly productive work.

The primary party organization must develop as an active factor which not only directs scientific and technical, economic and professional creativity but also educates the people, enhances their feeling of duty in resolving problems of quality. It must act as a permanent collective bulwark for its members and working people in their aspiration to master new high criteria which must become the inner need of every working person.

Individual contributions and ability and skills to involve one's comrades in the labor collective in the general upsurge and struggle for highest possible quality must become the instrument for measuring the activeness of a party member.

Upgrading the quality of labor and professional competence of the party members and the entire labor collective is an exceptionally important task of the primary party organization, so that they may efficiently apply new developments in practical work. The primary party organization must initiate and stimulate the desire of the working people to upgrade their education and skills and back all initiatives and steps in this direction.

The quality of management provided by the primary party organizations in the labor, social and ideological life of the collectives must reach a new level. The better they fulfill their political, ideological and organizational functions and the more successfully they act as representatives of the party in the labor collective and of the labor collective in the party, the greater will be their contribution in resolving quality problems and enhancing the party's leading role.

The party organizations must show greater attention and concern in helping the labor collectives master and exercise their qualitatively new rights and responsibilities and their role and obligations as managers of socialist property. They must steadily strengthen and improve their ties with the working people. They must determine and study their views and feelings, encourage their activeness and rely on their collective mind and social experience. They must directly head and organize the solution of problems related to their lives and activities. The agendas of meetings of primary party organizations must systematically include problems of improving the quality of goods and services, upgrading labor productivity and ensuring the most efficient utilization of raw and other materials and strengthening the discipline.

The role and responsibility of the establishment, combine, institute and plant party organizations must be enhanced. With the help of their specific ways and means of work, they must demand of the respective administrative and economic managements to use the latest scientific and technical accomplishments; to apply the brigade organization of labor; to observe state, sectorial and plant standards; to ensure full information and metrological services. They must focus their attention on the working and living conditions of the collectives and on upgrading the professional skills of cadres and the standard of discipline in all its dimensions.

Fourth: the steady and proper control of the party's qualitative structure is of decisive importance in enhancing the quality of party work and management.

In accordance with the dynamic development of life, the party's influence will continue to strengthen in all areas of public production. Particular attention must be paid to the work of party organizations in brigades, scientific research, design and engineering-application institutes and units and in the new sectors with a future.

The class-political principle of party membership must be strictly observed. It must not be conceived of and reduced merely to origin and social affiliation. Those who join the party must have high ideological, political, practical and moral qualities. They must have shown their high labor and organizational standards.

Ideological work must be developed and improved on the basis of the steady intensification of its ties with life.

Ideological work must be focused on the problem of developing scientific and technical progress, rapidly applying its results and decisively upgrading quality everywhere and in everything. Scientific and technical progress and quality must be considered in their organic unity. Today this is of exceptional importance in converting the ideological content of party policy into a material force of our development.

First. The main task in ideological and educational work is the efficient utilization of the means and methods of propaganda and agitation, so that the struggle for achieving the best possible quality must become the view, conviction and motivation of all working people.

The task of improving quality as the key problem in building a mature socialist society and an indivisible part of the deep changes occurring in overall social relations in our country must be emphasized and suitably disseminated among the millions of working people. The problem of quality must be considered as inseparably related to the party's course of comprehensive intensification and the theoretical stipulations and practical approaches developed by the party after the 12th Congress.

The vital need for high-quality labor, goods and services must be made clear. Everyone's obligations in his job, aimed at achieving highest possible quality, must be presented graphically and convincingly. Ideological education work must be concentrated on changes in the social environment and in the awareness of the working people in such a way that everyone begins to live with the problem of quality and raised to a cult its decisive improvement.

Second. Constant concern must be shown for the development of man as the basic factor in production, services, the scientific and technical revolution and the struggle for steady quality improvements.

By applying the comprehensive approach we must ensure that all members of society are covered from their earliest age; we must engage in educational work to enhance the ideological-political, labor, moral, aesthetic, educational and professional training of cadres; we must upgrade the efficiency of all education bodies and institutions--party, sociopolitical and mass organizations and movements, the schools, the family and the labor collectives.

Particular attention must be paid to the growing generations which must be raised from a most tender age in industriousness, creativity, initiative-mindedness, discipline and dedication. We must develop in them a collectivistic feeling and a deep inner belief of the responsibility of the individual to his comrades, the labor collective and society.

Ideological work must be directed toward raising the people as comprehensively developed individuals with a Marxist-Leninist outlook, strong class and party criteria, and high educational and professional training and an active political stance, as individuals who are ready and able to perform high-quality work wherever the problems of building socialism are being resolved.

Economic education and training must be improved by developing in every member of society a new way of economic thinking regarding the unity of interests of the socialist working person, the labor collective, all social population groups and strata and the entire society for high quality everywhere and in everything.

In ideological work we must bring to light the political meaning of the struggle for high quality and the link between the development of socialist democracy and the strengthening of discipline.

We must shape and improve the comprehensive training of the socialist individual as the creator of the new social system, who can and has the right to resolve problems based on the laws of economic necessity and social justice.



Ideological education must contribute to the development of the creative activeness of the masses and the socialist competition, which is increasingly asserting itself as a factor of radical quality improvements.

Third. Profound and clear answers must be provided to the new questions of theory and social practice which appear in the course of the struggle for high quality.

The requirements of the social sciences to arm the party with new theoretical developments of problems of quality in their entire complexity and variety must be enhanced. The steady enhancement of the level of quality as an important law of economic, sociopolitical and spiritual progress in the country must increasingly become a structural component of the working people's outlook.

Sociological and other studies of public opinion must be conducted on the problem of quality and the need to make its decisive improvement the conviction and behavioral motivation of the working people.

The problem of the social environment as the forming factor of the interest in upgrading quality and its influence on developing the active political standards of the individual must be studied more profoundly.

The attention of scientific cadres must be directed toward the publication of books and school aids on problems of quality aimed at the mass reader in accordance with the principle of "maximum science and maximum popularity."

Fourth. The quality characteristics of ideological work must be decisively enhanced in order to achieve even greater harmony between the needs and interests of the people in the spirit of the party's quality stipulations.

We must use and apply more actively and creatively all means of ideological education and social support of frontrankers and the dissemination of positive experience and achievements in the struggle for high and steadily improving quality.

Quality indicators must be decisively given priority in ideological activities. We must particularly strengthen the activeness, aggressiveness and irreconcilability of ideological work against anything which conflicts with the new criteria and requirements and hinders quality improvements. Ideological work must increasingly become a frank dialogue with the people. We must improve the skill of ideological cadres in dealing with problems of quality.

We must upgrade the quality and efficiency of party management of ideological activities; the organization of the work in all party ideological units and institutes must be improved.

It is the shared opinion of the fraternal Bulgarian agrarian people's union that quality improvements also apply to all of its managements, cadres and organizations.

The BCP is convinced that the united agrarians and their managements will implement through their own line and joint efforts with the party bodies and organizations initiatives where they work in order to mobilize all factors and make use of opportunities for the successful solution of the problems of quality, labor productivity and economical utilization of material resources in the various areas of social life, above all in agriculture.

The struggle for high quality of goods, services and all activities is a major task of the sociopolitical and mass organizations and movements.

The Bulgarian Trade Unions, as the social guarantor for the implementation of the party's economic and social policy, should engage in even more active and purposeful work among workers and employees in order profoundly to interpret the role of high quality work; they must maximally contribute to the discovery and mastery of the most efficient ways, means and methods of creative, faultless and highly productive work, the development of new-type brigades and the realization of labor collectives as managers of socialist property.

The trade unions must intensify their role in counterplanning by directing the activities of the collectives toward high quality by everyone and everywhere. The individual and collective creative plans must stipulate steps to apply inventions and rationalizations and domestic and foreign leading experience.

The nationwide socialist competition must spread even further and involve everyone in achieving the highest possible quality, labor productivity and utilization of raw and other materials, fuels and energy.

With the help of their political and educational activities and mass social and reciprocal comradely control, the trade union organizations must create an atmosphere of intolerance toward those who violate the requirements of quality work and services; an atmosphere of efficiency and high exigency and responsibility for the accurate observance of technological and labor discipline and for steadily upgrading the knowledge and capabilities of all collectives, specialists, workers and employees.

The Dimitrov Communist Youth Union plays a great role in the struggle for upgrading quality. Through their specific ways and means of work the Komsomol organizations must mobilize the efforts and knowledge of the young generation in quality improvements in all social areas. They must focus their political, organizational and ideological education activities on mastering and applying contemporary scientific and technical achievements and leading experience and giving Komsomol guarantees for the quality of goods and services and service standards.

The movement for technical and scientific creativity of the youth must be directed toward resolving the specific problems related to achieving high quality. Greater use must be made of the creative possibilities of the young engineering-technical and scientific cadres and specialists; they must be trusted and supported in resolving problems of scientific and technical progress and quality; conditions must be created everywhere for the young

generation to apply in its work the criteria of tireless aspiration for the new, high work standards and high work quality.

The Fatherland Front must participate even more effectively in educational and nationwide quality control activities. It must increase its efforts to improve the quality of population services at home, improving the urbanization and hygiene of settlements and self-satisfaction of the population with high-grade agricultural commodities. The Fatherland Front committees and organizations must popularize in the residential areas leading experience in the struggle for high quality. They must give proper recognition to those who do quality work and increase the social intolerance of those who provide poor services to the population, waste valuable raw and other materials and violate the public order and hygiene in settlements.

The scientific and technical unions must develop extensive technical creativity as a manifestation of their active stance of more specific and more competent social support in resolving quality problems. Engineering support of innovators must be decisively increased through the design bureaus, experimentation bases and bureaus for scientific and technical information and economic analysis, staffed by volunteers. The network of okrug, city and plant quality offices must be expanded. Further work must be done to enhance the skill of specialists on quality problems and to organize public reviews, comparative exhibits, consultation centers, lectures, reports, discussions, debates and others.

The party policy of high and steady enhancement of quality must become an essential feature of the propaganda, agitation and organizational activities of the mass information media. They must work to enhance the quality of their own work and help much more actively in the formulation and assertion of high labor quality criteria in all social areas. Guided by the comprehensive approach, newspapers, periodicals, the television, the radio, the BTA [Bulgarian Telegraph Agency] and Sofia-Pres, book publishing and photographic propaganda and all our journalists and publicists must work on problems of scientific and technical progress, quality, labor productivity and efficient utilization of raw materials, materials, fuels and energy; they must show the way the labor collectives work to achieve high quality along the entire chain of the production and reproduction process; contribute to the mass dissemination of positive experience; and expose publicly and condemn wastemakers and wreckers of socialist discipline.

With their style, ways and means of work and entire content of their activities, the mass information media must influence even more energetically the enhancement of the socialist conscientiousness of the working people and develop in them high and conscious organization, discipline, initiative, militancy and irreconcilability.

As a particularly important means of expression and rostrum of socialist democracy, the mass information media must actively work to involve the working people, the entire people in the discussion and resolution of crucial topical problems related to quality everywhere and in everything. They must become an even more efficient factor in encouraging and mobilizing the initiatives and efforts of the broad people's masses for high quality.

In order to be able actively to influence the solution of quality problems, the mass information media must set examples of high quality journalism and publicism. The main trend in the development of Bulgarian journalism must be further improvements in the quality of newspapers, periodicals and radio and television broadcasts and taking the necessary steps to upgrade the efficiency of journalistic and editorial-publishing work.

The level of criticism and self-criticism through the press, television and radio must be enhanced. As in the past, the main topic of critical publications must be the assertion of the optimistic principle in our comprehensive development and concern for the better and more qualitative implementation of the tasks which life and the party have set the socialist society.

The struggle for high quality everywhere and in everything is fully consistent with the basic current and future interests of the working people and the entire nation--interests which have always been and will remain the meaning and content of the party's policy. It is a struggle for the steady enhancement of the living standard of the people and the development and assertion of the socialist way of life.

The Bulgarian Communist Party is confident that all party members and working people--workers, farmers, scientists, specialists, managers, the young and the old, the entire Bulgarian people--will dedicate their work and will, talent, knowledge, skill and experience to converting into great deeds the long-term party program for quality improvements.

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LONG-TERM PROGRAM FOR QUALITY IMPROVEMENT PRAISED

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Apr 84 pp 1-2

[Editorial: "Nationwide Counterplan: The Long-Term Program -- A Matter for the Whole Nation!"]

[Text] An extremely important document was published yesterday -- the Long-Term Party Program for Quality Improvement, unanimously approved by the National Party Conference. The goals and tasks contained in the program will have a tremendous effect on the economic, social, and spiritual development of our country for a long historical period. "The program should be considered," said Comrade Todor Zhivkov in his introductory speech at the National Party Conference, "an inseparable part of the general strategy for building mature socialism in our country. Its fulfillment will speed our socioeconomic development and will strengthen even more the authority of the Bulgarian People's Republic as a reliable and preferred partner in foreign economic, scientific-technical, and cultural relations."

The resolutions of the National Party Conference, the program tasks, mentioned in Comrade Todor Zhivkov's introductory speech and in his closing remarks to the delegates, and the Long-Term Program itself, are a complete platform for overall advancement, for the constant raising of living standards in our country, for improving socialist social relations and life styles; they are a program for the whole society. We have before us resolutions and ideas which are a new, strong demonstration of Lenin's April line, a line of profound transformations and dynamic development, of improvement and uplift. Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the strategist and organizer of the April trend, gave an explanation of the outstanding theoretical postulations and practical approaches which represent the solid, scientific foundation of the Long-Term Program. It reflects the collective thinking and social experience of our society, the nation's achievements during the four decades after the victorious social revolution of 9 September.

The slogan "High Quality Everywhere and in Everything," which unites all the tasks set by the Long-Term Program, imperatively addresses the labor of each citizen, each area of social development. Only with the common efforts, the high consciousness and responsibility, the extreme concern and diligence of all workers can the quality of production, the results of each activity, improve radically and attain the best world standards. The time has come for deeds, for dedicated work.

The most important step now is to comprehend entirely the essence and profound meaning of the resolutions of the National Party Conference, of the Long-Term Program, and to begin nationwide, active work toward their implementation. Attention should primarily be paid to the characteristic features, style, and approach of the program.

The first thing to be noted in this document is the complex and global solution to the problems of quality. All economic, scientific-technical, and socio-political factors, on which rapid change and improvement of production and labor depend in every sector, are examined in an organic whole. The social dialogue, which began after Comrade Todor Zhivkov's speech at the conference in Varna, and the discussions at the National Party Conference in particular, demonstrated that the goal set for for quality improvement is entirely attainable. Our society today has all the potentials for obtaining even much better results and our country has the possibility of exporting our production to world markets, thus gaining greater income and expanding our position in foreign trade organizations:

- a material and technical basis with a large capacity has been created at a high technical level;
- our positions in the international labor division are becoming much stronger;
- the experience and professional culture of the working class and agricultural workers, not only in production but also in managing the national economy and social affairs, have increased;
- the economic approach and its mechanism, which create an atmosphere of creativity, of social and labor activity, of combined effort for solving the main tasks, has been continually implemented;
- socioeconomic integration has grown deeper, our multifaceted cooperation with the Soviet Union has been expanded.

The main problem is to establish a model organization in each activity and to make use of the whole complex of factors for quality improvement. This method is especially important as a methodology of quality control for all state and economic organs, because it puts forth unified requirements and unified criteria for evaluation. It is logical that, at a time when we are starting to fulfill this enormous national task, with its historical significance, we cannot use old means, partial measures and incomplete resolutions. The complex nature of the Long-Term Program is a scientific method for elaborating programs and plans, for decisionmaking, for every management, every collective. Only when all these factors are taken into account, when the fulfillment of the whole system of factors is taken into consideration, can we count on lasting successes.

An essential characteristic of the program is that it determines the directions of our scientific, economic, social, and ideological activity for a long period of time. Goals have been set which concern not only the present 5-year plan,

but the Ninth 5-Year plan as well, and in some areas they extend to the end of this century. This long historical term will make better organized efforts possible, will allow the establishment of a whole system for quality improvement at each stage of social development and accounting for changes and new trends in world production.

When speaking of a prospective, long-term program, we do not mean that the urgent tasks of the present moment have been underestimated or that the pace of work is slowing down. The scale of the program is different; at the same time that we are taking this step today, with the results we are obtaining now, we are laying the foundations for future successes, for higher requirements and indices. We are all convinced that the world standard, which is the only measure of our successes, does not remain in place. This factor is very flexible, and it always changes in the direction of growth, of fundamentally new technical, technological, and economic solutions. The prospects outlined in the program provide real conditions for development and growth to management and production, to every economic and scientific research organization, and to the entire intellectual sphere, by giving them the opportunity to account for the rapid changes in science and technology, in production, in the market criteria, in social progress.

The Long-Term Program is an open and whole system of principles, indices and tasks, which will be constantly developed according to the requirements of the moment, to the experience and successes of millions of working people, of the generations which create the present and future image of our fatherland. This distinguishing characteristic requires that we always seek the support of the collectives and the specialists, study the experience of the best collectives, brigades, and workers, taking this as an example for all, and implement it as an obligatory production technology, but not in an amateurish and casual way, as often happens at many places today.

The unity of economic and social processes is a very important principle of the program. All tasks are mainly based on raising the living standard and the intellectual culture of the whole population.

As Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out, the concern for quality is a concern for the whole people. This is precisely the social equivalent of each scientific-technical and managerial process for production improvement. High quality means satisfying people's needs much more fully and at a contemporary level, rapidly increasing the national income, increasing all the means which the state sets aside for the social sector. Quality is an expression of the elevated cultural level of the whole nation.

The resolutions of the Long-Term Program require active ideological and organizational activity, which is efficient, intelligent, and innovative in its essential work, as was demonstrated by the example of the party conference itself. In his introductory speech and closing remarks to this forum, Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out that the program should become the thought and deed of the whole nation, of each collective, a calling for each worker. First of all, it is necessary to achieve unity of political and economic approach, to create the necessary political and ideological premises for an overall

broadening of initiatives on the part of workers and leaders. The new tasks cannot be accomplished with the old methods and styles. Without shaking off formalism, poor organization, underestimation of the problems of quality and production control.

A key place in the whole system of fulfilling the Long-Term Program is an overall and real elevation in the role of the workers' collective as the manager of socialist property, stimulating new research, respecting the collective's rights and naturally increasing its responsibility. The collective will completely assume its role when it is entirely backed by the economic approach and the requirements of its mechanism, when self-accounting and cost effectiveness are introduced everywhere, when the results of production and especially the quality of production are directly reflected in workers' salaries. A good starting point for all this is seen in the formulations, expressed so clearly in the document, that the economic approach and its mechanism are the basis for quality improvement. Serious and justified measures are being taken in order to encourage exemplary work, and at the same time to assess strict responsibility for violating technological discipline.

Particularly strong emphasis ought to be put on the decisive factor -- scientific and technical progress. Our scientific avant-garde has the experience, talent, and aspiration for strengthening the union between knowledge and practice, for developing research and application activity, for making use of foreign experience. The program points out the basic means and forms for using the top achievements of the contemporary scientific-technical revolution, for implementing basically new technologies and resolutions which would lead to rapid and complete uplift in production, to progressive changes in design, research activity and the organization of production itself.

The training, education and upbringing of cadres in the family, at school, and in the workers' collective has fundamental importance. Quality implies most of all knowledge, skill, and social experience. We should not comfort ourselves anymore with average forms of professional education, with formal ranking, and with giving out degrees certifying training which are not real and which do not lead to increasing the quality of labor.

It is now time for the party organs and each party organization to draw their own conclusions in the light of the outstanding resolutions of the National Party Conference. There are many questions which await an answer. The changes, however, cannot be achieved through lengthy sessions and meetings, but rather through efficient, constant consultations, on a daily basis, with the collectives, brigades, scientific units and specialists, through effective solutions and their exact implementation. This style concerns not only the party organizations, but also the trade unions, the Komsomol organization, and all social and economic organizations as well, which are expected to make actual efforts to resolve concrete and intricate questions. Quality -- this is the measure of everyone's experience, capabilities, and actions: of managers, workers, and collectives.



A new, bright, and creative position is vitally necessary for the ideological and organizational function of the press, television, and radio, of the whole intellectual sphere. The resolutions of the National Party Conference concern ideological activity and its effect on society, with the same amount of importance. The mass media are called to become the tribune of ideas and of the workers' collectives' thinking; to stress the new point of view and new positions and especially to become the center of positive experience; to analyze and point out boldly and precisely the shortcomings, the recurrences of formalism and irresponsibility, wherever they come from.

[Editorial note] Beginning today, the first publications and the new headings of RABOTNICHESKO DELO will be included in compliance with the Long-Term Program. The initiative of the newspaper's "Nationwide Counterplan" will have its own slogan: "High Quality Everywhere and in Everything!" Under the heading "A Factory's Trademark Should Be Competitive on the World Level," a thorough social review of all branches and main enterprises will take place. The newspaper will make the leading experience known at large, will develop the problems of scientific production maintenance more systematically. It will continue the already established tradition of the "Social Survey" by publishing opinions, critical analyses, and readers' suggestions. The goal is for every factory trademark and everything that bears the illustrious and dear initials B. P. R. to be a model of conscious work, of perfection, of an aspiration to measure up to world standards.

In fulfilling the great aims of the Long-Term Program, each of us has his or her own place in party and social responsibility for the sake of strengthening the might of our socialist state, of increasing the well-being of the whole nation.

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